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House Votes NLRB Probe; Britain Reinforces Suez; Japan-Soviet Peace Move?

The World's Day—At a Glance

July 20, 1939

Big House Majority for Labor Board Inquiry

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House ordered today a sweeping investigation of the National Labor Relations Board. The final vote was 252 to 135.

The action came, after an hour of debate, on a technical question leading to a vote on the main issue of whether the inquiry should be ordered.

A resolution creating a five-man investigating committee was put through by an almost solid phalanx of Republicans and a large group of Democrats.

British Strengthen Suez Canal Defenses

LONDON (AP)—Great Britain has strengthened land defenses of the Suez Canal zone by setting up a new command. The War Office announced that Lieut.-Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell will head the new unit which is to co-ordinate land defenses in event of an emergency. The command will include British forces in Egypt, the Sudan, and Cyprus.

Japan Ready to Negotiate Border Dispute?

HSINKING, Manchukuo (AP) — Japanese readiness to negotiate with Soviet Russia for settlement of the Manchukuo-Outer Mongolia conflict was indicated today in authoritative quarters.

The suggestion was put forward by the Government-controlled newspaper Manchu. Other informed sources expressed belief the Japanese would be willing to negotiate if Russia took the first step.

The conflict, nominally between the two Protectorates, has produced more than two months of intermittent warfare on Manchukuo's northwestern border.

Murphy Upholds Ban on WPA Strikes

WASHINGTON (AP)—Attorney General Murphy said today that strikes against the Government "ought not to be tolerated," and if state and local governments could not handle such a situation "the Federal Government ought to step in."

The Attorney General was questioned on the general subject of how far the Government should go to control local disorders arising out of strikes such as the WPA strikes.

[Details: Page 4.]

Polish Official Slain in Border Clash

BERLIN (AP) — A Danzig customs officer fatally shot a Polish official today near the border station of Postelauh, DNB, official German news agency, announced. The German version was that the Danzig officer had been attacked by the Pole and was forced to defend himself.

Meanwhile Danzig's new political police broke up what National Socialists described as a ring of "socialist dynamiters." Police said 20 "Marxists" had been jailed on charges of treason. They declared that only three more men actively hostile to the National Socialist plan for reuniting Danzig with Germany were still at large.

Reich Army Chief Issues Warning to Poles

TANNENBERG, East Prussia, Germany (AP)—Germany's Army Chief of Staff, Col.-Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch, warned Poland today that Germany does not "seek a fight but we do not fear it."

Speaking on the scene of the battle of Tannenberg, at which Field Marshal von Hindenburg defeated the Russians in 1914, General von Brauchitsch declared that any claim Poland may make to territory in East Prussia would be "a mistake which a soldier does not want to refute in mere words."

Husbands Nominated as RFC Director

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt transmitted to the Senate today the nomination of Sam Husbands of South Carolina to be a director of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for an unexpired term of two years which began Jan. 22, 1938.

Cotton Insurance Bill Passed by Senate

WASHINGTON (AP)—Crop insurance for cotton has become an imminent possibility with its passage by the Senate. Southern senators won approval for expanding the program started in 1938 with wheat, after telling the Senate there was a "gentlemen's agreement" the insurance would include cotton after a trial on wheat.

Dr. Smith Advised to Quit Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—Dr. James Monroe Smith, former President of Louisiana State University, asserted today in a petition filed in Federal Court that he was advised to leave the State when he resigned June 25, and that he was given to understand there was no ground for criminal charges against him.

Dr. Smith was charged with 10 counts of forgery and one count of operating a confidence game in his stock and grain market dealings and a loan made at a bank.

Lend and Spend Bill Comes Up At Recess Time

Key to adjournment is key to deep new reform—Preview shows what's cooking.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 20 — The $2,800,000,000 lending - spending program has become the key to Congressional adjournment and the lending-spending program is the latest offspring of the New Deal inner circle or "brain trust" which advances for the first time into practical politics the economic theory that the United States must consume more and save less.

There is hardly an item in the present big bill which was not advocated and outlined, almost word for word, in the carefully staged "advance showing" put on by the O'Mahoney Monopoly Committee last May under the auspices of the Securities and Exchange Commission which is one of the chief centers of the bright young men who are formulating the Administration's present economic drive.

It is doubtful if many members of Congress realize the similarity of the Committee's presentation, or the larger significance of the fact that along with the specific appropriation items which they are asked to approve goes a brand new ideology—brand new that is, so far as it has ever before found practical expression in American Government.

Eccles Version

The point is that while Congress may approve the specific items contained in the big bill, they will not—unless they study the testimony of the new economic school before the Monopoly Committee, or the latest version of the same "over-saving" philosophy advanced yesterday in Committee by Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board — understand the implications of the far-reaching proposal or the new path that is opening before them.

Senate Republicans are holding a caucus today to decide their minority attitude to the bill; House Republicans caucus next week, while Senator Alben W. Barkley, Majority Leader, has offered minor modifications to make the measure more palatable. None of these touch its chief features.

What Theory Is

Boiled down, the economic theory of the lending-spending bill is that the United States is diverting too much money into non-reinvested savings which reduce the flow of industry and require immediate and perhaps permanent substitution of Federal investment. Two men presented the theory. One was Dr. Lauchlin Currie, a statistical expert of the Federal Reserve System and close friend

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Youthful Ambassadors of Good Will

Wide World

Ruth Calvin Virginia Brittingham Betty Spangenberg Patricia Townley Betty Hosmer Dr. R. A. Drought

Five American Girl Scouts and their chaperon sail for Europe.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 20—Five American Girl Scouts, picked by the Juliette Low Memorial Fund, are off today with Dr. James E. West, Chief Scout Executive of the Boy Scouts of America, and Mrs. West aboard the Queen Mary of the Cunard White Star Line to attend the conclave of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts at Adelboden, Switzerland, from July 28 to Aug. 18.

In the party are Misses Ruth Calvin of Fairfield, Conn., Virginia Brittingham of Wilmington, Del., Betty Spangenberg of Cleveland, Ohio, Patricia Townley of Abilene, Kan., and Betty Hosmer of San Diego, Calif. Dr. R. Alice Drought of Milwaukee, Wis., is chaperon.

Five Eagle Scouts representing 150 Boy Scouts at the Scout encampment at the World's Fair called on Dr. and Mrs. West just before the Queen Mary steamed and presented a cake two feet long and made to look like a telegram with an inscription wishing them a happy voyage.

Dr. West has been a leader of the Scout movement for 28 years.

Aid for Exiles From Germany Gains Impetus

Britain's proposals for Governmental funds, and bid to Washington open new phase.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 20 — President Roosevelt's invitation to the officers of the Intergovernmental Committee on Political Refugees to come to Washington to confer with him at the White House, combined with the completely new turn given to the Committee's work by Britain's proposals for governmental participation in financing the migration of refugees, opens an important phase of a solution of the problem, containing uncharted possibilities.

Another development arising from the two-day meeting of the full Committee which concluded here today was an announcement that private organizations have completed formation of a new agency to be known as the International Co-ordinating Foundation, which will undertake the planning and research aspects of refugee migration from Germany.

The White House conference is to be held early in September, the exact date to be announced later. The invitation to attend was extended to the Chairman and the five Vice-Chairmen of the Committee representing the British, American, French, Netherlands, Argentine, and Brazilian Governments, and to the Director, Sir Herbert Emerson.

Radical Change in Policy

The British Government's proposal for governmental participation in financing refugee migration opened up an entirely new prospect. To date the Intergovernmental Committee operated on the basis that private financing was to be supported by the Governments only in the diplomatic field.

At previous meetings of the Committee this basis of private financing has been repeatedly stressed. Whether the 31 other Governments associated in the work of the Committee will accept the British proposal remains extremely uncertain.

When the British proposal was laid before the Committee, American, French, Brazilian, and Dominican delegates recalled that the suggestion constituted a departure from the policy evolved at the Evian Conference July 7, 1938, but undertook to refer the matter to their Governments. Other delegates refrained from comment.

London's proposal came after the delegates had been informed that since 1933 private charity has contributed "not less than $55,000,000 in cash to relieve German refugees, and that the total is probably nearer $75,000,000.

The assumption on which the British proposal is based is that this large contribution has depleted the resources available from private sources, and that if the work is to be maintained at

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Fashion Plate: Uniforms Of The Highways

By E. Bigelow Thompson

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It is getting so nowadays that when one is halted on the road by a magnificently appareled officer he doesn't know whether he is being invited to sign up for an airplane ride, join a rubberneck-wagon tour, or receive a card of

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Britain Asks Drastic Power To Curb Irish Terrorists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 20—Power to treat as undesirable aliens British subjects (presumably Irish) suspected of activities in sympathy with the Irish Republican Army's terrorism is contained in the Prevention of Violence bill announced in the House of Commons July 19.

Thus the British Government has found it necessary to resort to drastic measures, striking at the traditional liberties of the British people to bring the terrorists of the I. R. A. to heel.

By this measure authorities can expel without trial persons with less than 20-years residence. Without trial any suspect may be required to register with the police. Search without warrant is permitted. Undesirable persons can also be refused entry.

Failure to comply with the expulsion or prohibition order carries a maximum penalty of five years' imprisonment and failure to register a maximum of two years' imprisonment.

The Government's case for resorting to such drastic measures is that ordinary methods have failed to check the bomb outrages occurring during the past six months.

Although the I. R. A. is not mentioned in the bill the Government is insistent that the measures are only to be used against this organization.

The act is to be in force only two years, by which time the Government expects that the I. R. A. activities will be stamped out.

There is a growing demand that sufficient time be given for a thorough debate of the bill by Parliament and convincing evidence will be required that the safeguards promised by the Government will be effective in preventing misuse of such "authoritarian" powers.

Pre-Canned Cod Caught, But Saltless

By Leon V. Stone

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Pulling fish out of the sea that are already "canned" is the latest achievement of modern fishermen, if the story going around the Boston Fish Pier today can be taken without the proverbial "grain of salt."

The story originated in the fishing colony at Block Island where a fleet of vessels make their home port. When investigation adds the "grain of salt" it shows that what really happened was that Ezra Smith, first mate of the good ship Carnegie, pulled in a cod on a recent trip that was encased in a tin can both ends of the can having been removed. Block Island was an early cannery but old inhabitants fail to remember when a fish already canned was brought to the island.

One of Many

Stories of this sort interest officials of the United States Bureau of Fisheries, and Frank Firth of the Boston staff reports today that the incident is one of the amazing things that happen so frequently in the fisheries. The can had been on the fish for some time, appar-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Intimate Message from Washington

Any Strain at White House After Neutrality Setback? No, President Appears Unruffled, Jovial, Even Boyish, at Press Conference

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

In a couple of weeks now Washington will be just one more American city. Its glory will have departed along with Congress and the President. Bureaucratic routine and hot weather, and maybe the Dies Committee, alone will remain.

This casual pre-vacation mood is already making itself felt. It was sensed in Mr. Roosevelt's press conference Tuesday afternoon, preceding his dramatic meeting with Senators that evening on the neutrality bill. Perhaps it was the holiday mood or perhaps Mr. Roosevelt was feeling relaxed because he had made up his mind. He knew there was no chance of changing the Senate's attitude. He knew he lacked the votes to put his views over. He did put over the point that he and Mr. Hull stood together, that they differed from the majority in Congress, and that his program is being blocked by that difference. At any rate, his press conference had that same casual air and absence of tension which is generally characteristic of such gatherings.

It seemed a good time to take another look at the President. Here it is close to the end of another decisive legislative year in office. Abroad, Mr. Roosevelt is supposed to wear horns in some countries, and a halo in others; while the same striking difference of view pervades among great groups at home. How does he really look? Well, he sits at a capacious flat desk. He does not appear in halo or horns, but in shirt sleeves. Also flannel trousers. He does not look ruffled. Quite the reverse. The extraordinary resiliency of the man is a dominant characteristic.

No Indication of Tension

For a period of weeks before this conference, there had been an increasing air of tension over the gatherings. Mr. Roosevelt has made forthright criticisms of the press. He has shown testiness which has found its way into news accounts. There was nothing of this sort visible Tuesday. He was calm, jocular, even-tempered. A foreign visitor stood beside this correspondent manifesting the same acute curiosity which every European shows in this unique experience. We found ourselves trying to see it with the newcomer's eyes—seeing it for the first time, knowing little of American politics, and relatively untouched by its enthusiasms or prejudices. Seen superficially like this, one gets Mr. Roosevelt on his personal side where he is at his most winning and engaging.

Here is a large, cheerful, alert man sitting behind a big desk, in a circular room, confronted by a hundred or more reporters standing from wall to wall before him. He smiles, they smile. He is the essence of informality. One privileged reporter sits, and the visitor learns this is part of the game, too; Mr. Roosevelt has made his little rules and little jokes, and created a sort of atmosphere that clings round the meetings. Speaking of atmosphere, it is warm in the big room!—there is an air-conditioning system, but with a prejudice, which perhaps some readers will share, Mr. Roosevelt doesn't like it; he depends on open windows and door in his study.

Mr. Roosevelt is asked about a circumstantial story by a New York columnist that he, the President, has confided to an undisclosed individual that he will take a third term. The reporter puts the question skilfully. He does not ask if Mr. Roosevelt will comment on it. Mr. Roosevelt might merely say, "No." He asks if Mr. Roosevelt has made such a statement of intention to anyone.

President Dodges Issue

Mr. Roosevelt smilingly avoids committing himself by falling back on an earlier reply. Shall he characterize this as just another newspaper story—putting a reproachful emphasis on the last two words?

No, no, say a group of reporters (who appear to dislike this particular columnist), better call it a "night club story." There are smiles all round. Mr. Roosevelt takes a casual jab at another column in passing, but without manifesting any particular animosity. Then for good measure he throws in a third.

(In one instance at least the assembled reporters have sufficient knowledge of the facts to agree that the column's account has been garbled.)

Our foreign visitor now hears the President answer unhesitatingly that he opposes certain legislative changes in the wage-hour law, which he asserts would discriminate against 2,000,000 of the poorest-paid industrial employees of the Nation. This is frank and direct enough, and is given with an air of spontaneity.

The President is asked to comment on the recent spurt in the stock market. This presents an ideal opportunity for a characteristic bit of Roosevelt spoofing.

He pauses dramatically. His face takes on an exaggerated solemnity. Speaking softly, as of one who fears any loud noise would awaken a sleeping infant, he whispers—long pause—he'd be afraid to! Then slowly his face breaks into a broad smile and a look of boyish satisfaction over his joke.

Is there any moral? None that the writer discerns. The notes are written in a complete spirit of irrelevance. If anything they show that Mr. Roosevelt is still having lots of fun as President.

Richard Strout

Campaign Against Pollution Aided by Appeal of Children

With prominent Boston and South Shore officials in attendance, and in the front row more than 50 Quincy and Wollaston children deprived of harbor bathing facilities, Gardner Auditorium today was the scene of a spirited defense of the recommendations of the report of the Special Commission which investigated sewerage and sewage disposal and recommended on grounds of public health and necessity the outlay of $24,717,000 in the North and South Metropolitan Districts and the City of Boston.

Opposition presented to the Committee on Ways and Means was confined almost entirely to the inadvisability of entering upon this project because of the expense to the City of Boston.

The answer of Representative Joseph L. Whiton (R) of Quincy, former Mayor and now member of the Special Commission, was to point to the children present and the "sad picture" of these youngsters "who couldn't swim on their own beach."

Project Defended

"The health of these children cannot be measured in dollars and cents," he said. "What difference does the cost make, whether it is $24,000,000 or $124,000,000, when the public health is at stake?"

Miss Margaret Morin, playground teacher at Avalon Beach, which was closed yesterday, said there were two dangers: swimming in the polluted water, and when that water was closed to them, swimming in the "treacherous Quincy quarries."

Senator Harris S. Richardson (R) of Winchester, Chairman of the Special Commission and Chairman of the Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs, which approved the report, declared the need was pressing because of the menace to public health and also because Federal money to the extent of 45 per cent of the cost was now available, but might not be if the project was shelved. He told how Health Commissioners, residents and bathers had testified to

(Continued on Page 9, Column 5)

Salmon Have Own Chauffeurs, Private Cars, and Elevators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash.—Teaching salmon to climb ladders, ride elevators, and tour the artificial fishways of the Columbia River is only one task the United States Government has attempted. To all of these feats the salmon applied themselves diligently. But when the great Bonneville Dam began to shape up, it was clear something else must be done, that is if Washington's $10,000,000-a-year salmon industry was to be salvaged.

Now the Government is taking the salmon for a ride. Yes an automobile ride! That would be much better, so Government experts thought, than to have the silvery, vigorous fish knock their heads into the solid wall of the Grand Coulee Dam.

At a cost of about $60,000, eight specially designed tank trucks were built. A special trap, consisting of a collecting pool and an elevator, was built onto each of the three fish ladders at Rock Island dam downstream.

From their own private tank elevators the salmon can now swim into their own trucks for that 5-mile ride to Nason Creek, a tributary of the Wenatchee River, itself a tributary to the Columbia. During the summer other streams will receive visitors. At the peak of the salmon run, all eight trucks will be operating continuously.

Trapping and hauling the fish is done under thorough and detailed supervision. Every elevator of salmon is tested for acidity, alkalinity, oxygen, carbon dioxide, and temperature. The number of fish passengers for the 1,000-gallon tank truck varies from 70 to 200, depending upon size.

Temperature of the water on the truck is controlled. Since the temperature at Rock Island Dam is about 55 degrees Fahrenheit, during the 65-mile trip the water is lowered gradually to 43 degrees, the Nason Creek temperature. An automatic aerating system provides a constant supply of oxygen in the tank during the free ride. During the course of the two-hour run to the present spawning stream, two more analyses are made.

The present trucking trip to other streams will continue until the $1,000,000 fish hatchery is built at Leavenworth on the Wenatchee, 24 miles above this city. Salmon will then be hauled from Rock Island, or taken at the hatchery site, and placed in holding ponds for spawning. The spawn will be cared for in the hatchery and the fry, fingerlings, and larger fish will then be planted in various streams. Substations will be built along several rivers to hold quantities of the fry from the Leavenworth hatchery.

The cost of the entire salmon conservation propect for the upper Columbia River has been estimated at nearly $3,000,000.

Much Ado About Little

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—An American Federation of Labor Union had been picketing a butcher shop for two months for a "closed shop."

The proprietor, Samuel Flashner, finally got an anti-picketing injunction. His shop has one employee.

Britain's Refugee Problem Formula May Gain U. S. Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 20—The new British formula for contributions by governments to the resettlement of Germany's Jewish refugees offers the Congress and the Roosevelt Administration an opportunity to provide dollars instead of land and jobs.

The possibility that such a formula might serve as a way out of the refugee dilemma, is believed to underly the invitation issued yesterday by President Roosevelt to officials of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees to confer with him in September.

As a result of a number of coordinate points of view—on the part of those not wanting to enlarge greatly the proportion of any one racial group in the United States, and those declining to permit more immigration as long as there are more than 10,000,000 persons on relief—neither Administration nor Congress has been willing to indorse any large scale refugees entry. The whole effort of those in control of the various branches of the Government has been to co-operate with the settlement of refugees elsewhere.

Nevertheless, it is recognized that private capital, coming in good part from American Jewry, cannot increase its already valiant efforts to cope with the problem. Congress, moreover, has deliberately sidetracked the Wagner-Rogers bill which would only enlarge the quotas by the amount of 20,000 child refugees in the next two years. Hence, the opportunity for a compromise.

Meanwhile, under the friendly assistance of Washington, commissions of inquiry have established the possibility of settling some 10,000 agricultural workers on the island of Mindanao in the Philippines, and possibly up to 25,000 or 30,000 in the Dominican Republic. Brazil today offered provisionally to take 4,000 more.

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Aid for Exiles From Reich Gains Far-Reaching Impetus

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anything like its present rate, Government participation will become necessary.

The delegates were also informed that private financing of this character was behind the fact that during 1938 nearly 140,000 refugees migrated from Germany and during the first four months of 1939 three leading refugee relief organizations alone financed the migration of another 29,000 individuals.

It is estimated that perhaps as many as 20,000 more migrated during this same four-month period with the aid of other organizations, or solely on their own resources. This means that the number of involuntary emigrants who have left Germany since Jan. 1, 1938, has perhaps reached nearly 200,000.

Since most of them are of the Jewish race this means a reduction in the total Jewish population of Germany and Austria by a very substantial amount. The number of Jews in Germany and Austria at the beginning of 1938 was estimated at about 500,000.

However, the fact that this number has left Germany does not mean a proportionate solution of the refugee problem. Many thousands of refugees are now in the status of transients in countries of temporary refuge.

England has established a camp at Richborough, Kent, where nearly 5,000 such transients are waiting a chance to find a permanent home in some country. Similar larger camps exist in France, Belgium, and the Netherlands. Only part of those who have left Germany have been settled permanently in new homes.

The remainder await either the tedious process of infiltration to countries such as the United States which have rigid quotas already full for years in advance, or the fruition of some of several plans for a mass settlement in new areas of the world.

Settlement Surveys Made

Delegates to the Committee learned that surveys of mass settlement possibilities in British Guiana, the Dominican Republic, Northern Rhodesia, and in the Phillippines have been completed, and that studies are now being made of possibilities in Dutch Guiana and French New Caledonia. But none of these projects are as yet matured to a point where actual settlement can be expected to begin for many months.

Nor can these projects begin without substantial arrangements for financing, which are believed by many experts in the refugee problem to go far outside the range of private abilities.

The British initiative certainly brought the Governments involved in refugee work up to the vital question of whether they are prepared as Governments to undertake the financial assistance which may be indispensable if the problem is to be handled effectively in the near future.

Sale of Passports to Jews Slated for Airing in Bolivia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA PAZ, Bolivia — A special court set up by President Busch and composed of the Chief High Court Judge, the State Attorney and the Director of Police, which is to review the conduct of former government officials, will also pass judgment on "high functionaries involved in the illegal sale of passports to bring Jews to Bolivia."

Immigration Increase

This official announcement followed several weeks of public agitation against the entry of Jewish refugees. It had become clear to Bolivians that this class of immigrants was leading all others and that the number far exceeded that given in all good faith by the Government.

Roberto Jordan Cuellar, Labor Minister, called attention to the increasing Jewish immigration when he sent a note to the Immigration Ministry declaring this was responsible for a 400 per cent increase in the cost of living in the main Bolivian cities. He asked for the immediate application of national policy of settling immigrants in agricultural areas.

Official circles concede that, since the recent intensification of racial persecutions in Europe, some 6,000 Jews have entered Bolivia. The greater part of these are concentrated in the cities—La Paz, Oruro, Cochabamba, Tarija, and Santa Cruz. The majority are traders and professionals. There are few urban or rural workers, the immigrants Bolivia desires.

It is estimated that until quite recently there was a monthly average of 700 Jewish arrivals. This average has now been reduced to 250, it is stated, and the farming qualification is being strictly applied.

Refuge Protection

Prominent Jews in La Paz have organized a protective society for the refugees. It is connected with the international "Hicem" of Paris and the New York committee. Many, but only a minority, have obtained urban employment.

Chilean opposition to the influx of Jews has been increased by the vigorous intervention of President Aguirre who feels that national economy will suffer by this class of immigration.

Official surprise was expressed in Chile on production of proof that a contingent of Jewish refugees, brought to Chile with the express obligation to settle in the southern Bio-Bio region, was diverted to Santiago where members are now practically all engaged in the retail trade. The Minister has promised a special regulation for Jewish immigrants and also that no further Spanish refugees will be admitted. This reversal of policy is the result of aroused public opinion.

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Humane Groups Protest Buffalo Hunting Rodeo

THERMOPOLIS, Wyo. (AP)—Humane organizations have protested against an Indian's demonstration of bow and arrow buffalo hunting, planned for a rodeo.

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French Colonials Restive Due to Slump

Wide World

President Lebrun of France With Native Chiefs

One of the most critical problems facing France just now is the unrest of its native colonists in French East Africa, especially since strained relations with Italy have destroyed trade with Italy's African empire. In the center foreground are President Lebrun (hatless), with Gen. Henri Gouraud, former French High Commissioner in Morocco, to the left.

Strained Italo-French Status Reflected in Colonial Africa

DJIBOUTI, French Somaliland (AP)—This dingy, dusty, torrid French port on the Gulf of Aden, which serves as a capital of French Somaliland, has been concerned over the critical situation in Europe and over its own business slump. The slump has affected in particular the Greek, Armenian, French, Indian, and Arabian traders who fled here from Abyssinia when Italy seized that country.

Ethiopia is sandwiched in between French Somaliland, British Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, and Italy's Eritrea with no port of its own.

Gateway by Rail

Therefore, the former Kingdom of Hailie Selassie is forced to depend upon Djibouti for its railroad, which is owned by France, as a gateway to and from the outer world.

The Italians have failed to secure any voice in the administration of the Djibouti port, and have been denied also control over the 575-mile French built narrow gauge railroad line from Djibouti to Addis Ababa, Capital of Ethiopia.

No Italian steamers, cargo boats, passenger, or freight enter Djibouti. They reach Ethiopia by way of the Italian port of Massana, which is north of Djibouti, in Italian Eritrea, or by way of Mogadisco, in Italian Somaliland, south of Djibouti.

In order to reach Addis Ababa or the interior of Ethiopia travelers must then make a long, difficult, tiresome, and expensive motor trip from those ports over desert, mountain, and valley to Addis Ababa. Owing to the danger of attack by armed Ethiopian natives, they travel only in daylight and spent the night along the road in hastily-built, makeshift "rest houses."

On the other hand, the trip over the French-owned railroad line from Djibouti to Addis Ababa takes only one day, is far more comfortable, safer and less expensive.

Relations Strained

When the Italian avoidance of Djibouti and the Djibouti-Addis Ababa railroad will cease is very uncertain, because Italian-French relations appear to continue strained.

The railroad now carries only a small fraction of the freight and passenger traffic it handled before Italy annexed Ethiopia, although the line has been improved and the number of locomotives and passenger coaches increased.

In the meantime, due largely to the Italian attitude, Djibouti has lost virtually all its trade with Ethiopia, and the port of 30,000 inhabitants, which once was notorious in the African slave trade, is in the throes of a slump.

Most of the foreign steamship lines, as well as the Italian companies, have ceased calling at Djibouti, owing to lack of business. One of the reasons is that foreigners are not particularly welcome to the Italian authorities in Ethiopia. Some foreigners are suspected of being active or potential spies for other governments.

Most of the foreigners resident in Italy's new African "empire," including missionaries and doctors, either have been expelled or asked to leave.

The United States has not recognized Premier Benito Mussolini's new empire and has closed the legation and consulate in Addis Ababa. There still is a consular agent in Djibouti, an American-educated Armenian named V. H. Condayan, a graduate of Robert College (American) at Constantinople.

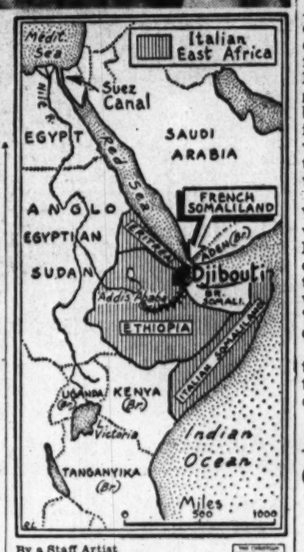
Aware that Signor Mussolini desires Djibouti as a port for his African empire, the French defense authorities are on the defensive. They expect to have here soon a total of about 10,000 Senegalese soldiers with full equipment, artillery, tanks, airplanes, etc., thus increasing France's present military strength here by more than threefold.

French Fortification

The French also have fortified an island commanding the entrance to Djibouti Harbor. They claim it is capable of repelling any bombardment from the land, sea, or air. In addition, there are two French torpedo boats on guard in the Harbor, and a French airplane carrier with 40 airplanes is said to be stationed near by.

The British have a number of warships and ample supplies and munitions at Aden, which is only six or seven hours' cruising distance across the gulf from Djibouti. The British also have a number of military units and considerable stores and munitions at Berbera and other ports in British Somaliland, just south of Djibouti and within easy reach of the French.

The British could easily dispatch naval and military help through the Suez Canal and from India.



By a Staff Artist

Port and Railway

Map shows port of Djibouti and French railway connecting the port with Addis Ababa, subject of native disputes.

Harlan Mine Peace Reached

HARLAN, Ky., July 20 (AP)—Union miners and coal operators have waived major differences to bring peace again to Harlan County.

After conferring with Federal conciliators at Knoxville, Tenn., for five days, the United Mine Workers (Congress of Industrial Organizations) and Harlan County Coal Operators' Association representatives adopted a seven-point pact to run until March 31, 1941.

The union gave way on its demands for a "union shop" and in turn operators waived the "strike penalty" clause, objected to by the union, and also agreed to dismiss eviction proceedings against all miners. The operators also recognized the U. M. W. as exclusive bargaining agent for all employees except exempted classes.

The "union shop" clause, which would require all miners to become union members within a specified time, had been included in other contracts signed with operators. The "strike penalty" provides a fine against the union for "illegal" strikes.

The agreement climaxed two months of intermittent efforts in which federal and state conciliators participated.

Gov. A. B. Chandler, who sent troops into Harlan County May 14 to "protect" miners returning to work at non-union mines after the six-week general shutdown, said today: "As soon as I have assurance from both the union and operators that there will be no recurrence of disorder I will withdraw the soldiers."

The Governor added: "I am glad the union agreed to abandon the 'union shop' demand because I think in principle that it is not a just demand."

Governor Chandler said he had talked with Attorney General Frank Murphy at Washington who he said had "been very helpful and very co-operative with me." The Governor added that Mr. Murphy told him that he approved of the way "I handled the situation."

The State's Chief Executive said Mr. Murphy was arranging a meeting to settle legal difficulties arising from the dispute. Still pending is the retrial of defendants in last year's Harlan anti-labor conspiracy case. The first trial ended in a jury deadlock and the retrial is set for Oct. 2.

Secretary of Labor Perkins, at Washington, hailed the settlement as a return of "industrial peace" to Harlan County. She said:

"The result showed once more that peaceful collective bargaining is the proper and satisfactory instrument with which to adjust industrial disputes in the interests of the parties directly concerned and of the public."

At Knoxville Dr. John R. Steelman, Federal Labor Conciliator who helped break the deadlock, said in a statement he was sure the agreement "marks the end of the strife that has characterized labor relations in the Harlan coal fields for years."

The general shutdown in bituminous areas, which began April 1 with expiration of the old contract in the eight-state Appalachian area, ended May 13 when 15 associations signed a new union shop agreement after lengthy negotiations in New York.

The Harlan group and five others withdrew from the conference, and subsequently the other groups all signed union shop pacts.

Mines of the 21 Harlan Association members have been operating since May 15, the day after the arrival of troops.

Periodic flareups of violence have marked the two-month period.

Wage Pacts: Local or National?

CHICAGO, July 20 (AP) — The threatened packinghouse strike brings to the public eye the question whether labor agreements, under the National Labor Relations Act, should be national or local in the case of great corporations with many branches over the country.

Armour & Company, the packinghouse chiefly concerned in the prospective strike, contends for single plant agreements, while the Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee, a Congress of Industrial Organizations unit, demands one contract extending to every plant.

The issue was summarized yesterday in statements from both sides. Said Armour & Company:

"The whole strike agitation is for national contract with Armour & Company—the first step in reaching the ulterior objectives of a closed shop and the checkoff system of collection of union dues.

"Recognizing that the closed shop and checkoff are the real objectives and because collective bargaining should be on a single local plant basis, Armour & Company has declined to enter into negotiations with the officers of the Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee for the discussion of a 'national contract.' The National Labor Relations Board does not require such a contract. . . ."

Don Harris, national director of the P. W. O. C., replied:

"The only demand the union has made of Armour & Company—a demand that the Company had repeatedly refused to heed—is that the Company agree to a conference with the union to discuss a national agreement, thereby living up to the letter and spirit of the Wagner Act."

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South American Women's Status Object of Survey

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 20—The political status of Latin-American women will come under feminine survey next week when Miss Lillian Rock and Mrs. Lionel Sutro, national and New York chairmen, respectively, of the League for a Woman for President and Other Public Offices, will start a month's airplane journey from Mexico to the southern tip of South America with this objective.

The two women, who will carry letters of introduction from Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins and Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director of the Pan American Union, have been offered the co-operation of governmental agencies in the countries on their flight itinerary, which include Mexico, Colombia, Ecuador, Chile, Peru, and Paraguay.

"We are going to see how Miss South America lives and how much progress she is making in business and civic life, and to give her encouragement, if she needs it," Miss Rock, an attorney here, explained.

Mrs. Sutro, who flew to Buenos Aires in 1936 with the women's delegation bearing a peace mandate to the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, said that journey had greatly improved the friendship between the women of the Americas, but that broader contacts were needed to "discover what those countries need of us and what we need of them."

Both members of the National Woman's Party, the two leaders will follow their flight below the Rio Grande with a similar survey of the United States to further the league's ambitious program with a direct appeal to all women "to take more interest in civics and economics."

"We will emphasize that if anything goes wrong, it's as much the fault of the women as of any one else," Miss Rock said.

Airplane Orders Of France Unfilled; Britain Satisfied

WASHINGTON (AP) — The National Munitions Control Board revealed July 19 in the June report that France has been able to obtain delivery thus far on only 25 per cent of the war planes ordered in the United States.

Great Britain on the other hand has had delivery on virtually all the orders placed so far.

The Board disclosed that France has obtained arms export licenses in the last six months totaling $36,242,250, but in the same time actually has obtained from this country only $9,187,557 worth of war materials.

These sums are made up almost entirely of airplanes.

The Board showed that Great Britain obtained export licenses totaling $14,315,785, and actually got war goods worth $14,648,145 by making some use of licenses obtained last year.

France's licenses in June formed the largest total the Board has ever issued in one month for any country—$15,246,310.

The half-year report indicated the United States is doing a boom business in armaments—the six months' total for licenses being $72,112,319. This would bring the total for the year, at the same time, to nearly $150,000,000.

Canada was the second largest buyer in June, taking $630,960 worth of war equipment, mostly airplanes.

Colombia obtained licenses worth $427,679, also mostly for airplanes.

Postal Department Reports Surplus

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Post Office Department July 19 reported a net operating postal surplus of $10,000,000 for the fiscal year ended June 30.

This figure did not take into consideration the cost of so-called non-postal items—free mail and air mail subsidies.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938, the Department reported a net postal surplus of $4,412,821, although actual receipts were $43,811,556 less than actual expenditures. The net surplus figure was arrived at by making a bookkeeping deduction of $48,224,377 for non-postal items.

The July 19 announcement said postal revenue amounted to $745,098,350 for the 1939 fiscal year, a new record, but did not reveal actual expenditures for the year or the bookkeeping deduction to be made for non-postal items. These figures will be contained in the Department's annual report next winter, officials said.

The $745,098,350 taken in during the last fiscal year exceeded by $17,000,000 the figure for the preceding year, the previous high.

The announcement said the net operating postal surplus was the fifth in the six full years of Postmaster General Farley's administration.

Mr. Farley said postal expenditures were "far below what they had been during the previous administration" despite increased volume and receipts and the additional cost of the 40-hour-week law for postal employees and the public building program. This, he added, "reflected outstanding credit on the efficiency of the entire postal personnel."

Scarecrow Sound Effects

RIDGETOWN, Ont., (AP) — A scarecrow de luxe is the device experimental farm workers have erected here. It fires a blank charge at varying intervals, and at night shoots off fireworks.

Politics in the Oval Room: What Garner Said to 'Cap'n'

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 20—No meeting attended by several United States Senators remains a secret for very long—so great is the urge for open covenants and free speech which throbs in the Senatorial breast—and so all through the day yesterday accounts of what happened at the decisive White House meeting on neutrality percolated into the lobbies of Congress.

A rather coherent version of events at that three-hour night meeting can now be pieced together. It reveals, as might have been expected, that Vice-President Garner sat cagily beaming at the center of the web and at the crucial moment uttered the few phrases that brought to earth the Administration's hopes for getting action on neutrality at this session.

President Needs Reserve

After pleasantries, the meeting began with President Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, seeking to impress the conferees with the gravity of the European situation, and the consequent need for repealing the arms embargo and giving the Executive a freer hand.

Mr. Roosevelt said he needed another "shot" to fire in the interest of world peace, and that he was "all out of cartridges now." He recalled that one recent "shot" he fired during the Munich crisis—his communication to Premier Mussolini—and another in his message to Reichsführer Adolf Hitler and Signor Mussolini during the spring crisis of this year. Evidently he felt that these two interventions had had an important effect in preserving peace. But now, he concluded, "more ammunition" was needed.

Senator Warren F. Austin (R) of Vermont deliberately took the President literally, and replied that the President had been supplied with the best ammunition Congress could afford—in the increased authorizations and appropriations for the Army and Navy. As to foreign crises, Senator Austin suggested that the President deal with needs as they arise, and call Congress into special session if urgently required. The implication was that he, for one, would support amendment of the Neutrality Act at such a time.

Borah Joins Issue

During this phase, the President and Secretary Hull based their arguments on the "confidential reports" they receive from sources abroad, American diplomats and others. At this point, came the one serious dispute of the evening. Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, broke in to challenge the complete finality of such reports. He intimated that the President and Mr. Hull heard what they expected to hear from such sources. The Idaho Senator went so far as to say that he had sources of information—or of forming judgment—which he considered just as reliable as those of the Administration. His viewpoint, to put it more accurately, is that he does not think European war is necessarily inevitable, or that a war crisis is necessarily impending. He feels that Europe may rock on through crisis after crisis without precipitating war, and he regards the Administration crisis talk as intended to intimidate or overawe the legislators.

But Senator Borah expressed distrust of State Department reports in such terms as to arouse Secretary Hull, who like his old Idaho colleague, is a lion when aroused. And so the two of them exchanged strong views, one expressing black opinions of the overseas situation, the other voicing skepticism. Senator Alben W. Barkley, (D) of Kentucky, upheld Secretary Hull; Senator Austin joined Senator Borah. The President joined the talk, and for a moment there was a babel of dispute.

At this point, the Vice-President, with his uncanny sense of timing and political realism, broke in to ask all the conferees to come "down to earth." He turned to Senator Barkley, and figuratively patting him patronizingly on the head in substance said: "Old Top, have you got the votes to discharge the Committee from consideration of this bill?"

Candid Question

He knew, of course, that Senator Barkley and his aides had polled the Senate that afternoon on the question, and he knew full well that the Senate would not violate its traditions and vote to discharge a committee. Senator Barkley was forced to admit that he did not have the votes. The Vice-President checked with the other Senators present: they all admitted they did not think strength could be organized to get the neutrality issue out of Committee and bring it to a vote.

Then Mr. Garner dealt the coup de grace. Turning to the President, and in complete command of the situtation, he said: "You had just as well be candid about this, Cap'n. You haven't got the votes, so why not start from there?"

Start from there they did. But the President insisted first on pinning the responsibility on the Senate. His obvious efforts in this direction again aroused Senator Borah. The Idahoan said, somewhat testily:

"Of course the responsibility must rest upon the Senate. Where else could it rest? The Senate is the legislative body that has not passed upon the subject. The House has already acted. It is perfectly proper that the responsibility should be there in a legislative body. We are not operating under Hitler."

Garner Again

To this, in turn, the President bristled a little and averred he might take the issue to the country. Senator Borah said others could play that game too. Again, the air becoming thick. The Vice-President broke in to advise Mr. Roosevelt that he had best not try to humble the Senate by going over its head to the country because he has other legislation pending, and he will have the same Senate to deal with next January.

The President saw the wisdom of this, and the advantages of a little humor, so he answered with a laugh that cleared the air. The group then talked about the statements they would issue on leaving — the President's secretary, Stephen Early, holding out for an immediate, simple statement when Senator Barkley proposed to defer a statement until he could give it to the Senate.

Then the meeting became informal. Vice-President Garner sought to bring Secretary Hull and Senator Borah together for a friendly word. But the Secretary, feeling the defeat keenly, left the House in a dejected mood. The Vice-President and Senator Barkley stayed for more talk and sociability with the President.

And that is how diplomacy is exercised in the White House oval study. The incidents emphasize the importance of the personal equation; they show in miniature the rift in the Democratic Party and the measure of distrust of President Roosevelt; they also reveal how outward conciliation plus inward temporary defeat can be engineered by as skillful a politician as the Sage of Uvalde.

Baby Stars That Puff and Puff Described at Paris Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, July 20—Stars likened to people trying to sneeze were described here today by Dr. Sergei Gaposchkin, Harvard astronomer. He addressed a special conference of American and European astrophysicists meeting here this week.

The stars Dr. Gaposchkin described are known as S. S. Cygni stars, a family of variable stars whose light fluctuations occur in a period of about 50 days. These stars puff up like balloons, subside, and then after remaining quiet for a while, puff up again.

"No other variable stars behave in this fashion," he said.

Because of their strange characteristic, Dr. Gaposchkin believes that the S. S. Cygni stars may be newly classified as the "baby" in the family of novae, or exploding stars.

Ordinary novae explode to a brilliance about 40,000 times that of the sun, because of internal disequilibrium. Supernovae, the brightest objects of the universe, explode to 1,000 time sthe brilliance of the novae, probably due to some great cosmic catastrophe, such as a star collision.

But while the bigger members of the novae family actually do succeed in exploding, the smallest members of the group, the S. S. Cygni stars, never quite succeed, Dr. Gaposchkin pointed out.

The S. S. Cygni variables, or "baby novae," are about as big as the earth, and have about as much mass and twice as much heat as the sun, Dr. Gaposchkin said. They are rare stars, among the faintest variable stars known. They are beyond the range of the naked eye.

A report on studies made of supergiant Class A stars was given by Dr. C. S. Beals of Dominion Astrophysical Observatory in Victoria, B. C., who pointed out that the unusual physical condition of these stars is manifested by the violent objection of gases from their surfaces into space.

Dr. Beals found that the velocities with which the gases are thrown off depends on the temperature of the star, varying from 50 miles per second for supergiants of about 10,000 degrees Centigrade to some 2,000 miles per second for the very hottest stars whose temperatures reach 100,000 degrees.

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South Dakota a Bright Spot: Only State to Add to Income

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PIERRE, S. D.—South Dakota stands out as a bright spot in the business picture today as the only State in the Nation to increase its individual income in 1938—while in the rest such income dropped an average of 10 per cent—but its position is of even more significance, for it derives some 99 per cent of that income from agriculture.

Until 1933 the State was first in the Nation in production of per capita wealth. Then came the drought. Now normal rains have returned and once brown fields are green. And because income in South Dakota means farming income, expanding crop returns are sending the per capita wealth line back up toward its old position.

Progress on Farms

South Dakota's ability to achieve this distinction with an economy that is almost wholly agricultural attracts particular interest. Of course diversification, the lack of any one-crop problem, makes this State's position unsuitable perhaps for a direct, conclusive, comparison with others, such as those in the South, for example.

Anyway, South Dakota's gross farm income in 1937, the year that brought the turning point in the drought, was $115,533,000. In 1938 it was $123,437,000. It is figured that had prices been just a little higher, this 1938 figure would have equaled the pre-depression average.

Next to farming, mining and the tourist trade bring in the most money for South Dakotans, and substantial increases in both of these have been recorded in the past five years. According to the South Dakota Unemployment Compensation Commission and Federal sources, employment and pay rolls increased between three and four per cent during the past year.

Tourists Increase

Special efforts have been made this year to cultivate the tourist trade. The famous Mount Rushmore carvings and the scenic grandeur of the Black Hills are drawing visitors from throughout the country. The crowd trekking in during June and July has been estimated at 21 per cent larger than a year ago.

Sales tax collections increased last year more than a million dollars over 1936, and indications are that the 1939 total will greatly exceed this.

The Greater South Dakota Association also cites some figures significant in the farming picture. Since 1937, they note, there has been a gradual increase in the number of cattle in the State. There were 35 per cent more on feed on April 1, this year, than at that time last year. There were 34 per cent more sows bred to farrow this spring than a year ago, and swine have increased 45 per cent since 1937. There were 12 per cent more sheep and lambs than during the period from 1927-1936. Poultry on farms Jan. 1, this year, was 18 per cent above 1938. During the first three months of the year income from livestock and livestock products was 38 per cent greater than for the same period in 1937.

While the coming of the rains and the marked improvement in the farm picture is generally credited for the little business boom the State is enjoying, many close observers feel that the lessons learned during the decade of drought, lessons of economy and thrift, have done much to help put things on a profitable basis. Gov. Harlan J. Bushfield, for example, provided an official record of the result of this new economy in carrying through a promise to reduce the Governmental biennium budget by $2,000,000.

It is fitting that the State should find itself on the ascendancy at this time, for the year is its golden jubilee. Fifty years of statehood are being celebrated with an enthusiasm that wouldn't have been possible a few years ago. While there are spots where conditions may yet need improvement before they can be called normal, and while some folks still grumble a bit, especially over national politics, there is a feeling of good will evident most everywhere one goes. In contrast with the dark years of drought, the air has a new sparkle, visitors note.

Meanwhile, the State is doing what it can to encourage development of its many untouched resources. It has rich deposits of tin, tantalum, berryllium, tungsten, aluminum, feldspar, bentonite, and manganese. Recent passage by Congress of a bill carrying a $100,000,000 fund for development of such resources, was largely supported by South Dakota interests.

Rushmore Memorial Nears Dedication

© Charles Reyner

Four Presidents' Visages in Stone

The fourth and last face to be carved on Mt. Rushmore, in North Dakota, by Sculptor Gutzon Borglum, was that of Theodore Roosevelt, and this was unveiled beneath floodlights and a brilliant moon. Seen on the mountain now, left to right, are Washington, Jefferson, Roosevelt, and Lincoln.

NYA Head Sees New Opportunity For Youth of U. S.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 20 (AP)—American youth has been through the mill in the last ten years and shown it has "what it takes," Aubrey Williams, head of the National Youth Administration, said yesterday.

Mr. Williams, who came here for an inspection of projects, said this was one of two truths to be drawn from the depression.

"The other is that there's still opportunity for American youth despite the fact that it has grown up in one of the worst periods in the past 40 to 50 years," he said in an interview.

Mr. Williams cited an NYA study just completed. It showed that of 40,000 boys and girls leaving grade school and unable to enter high school in seven representative cities, 95 per cent went out and looked for jobs.

"They didn't go to the Government Employment Services or anything like that, but walked the streets from office to office, from industry to industry, and asked on their own," he said.

"All but 15 per cent of those leaving in 1929 found jobs sooner or later. Seventy-three per cent of the 1933 bunch did the same.

"Of course, that leaves perhaps 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 young people still out of industry and trying to get in, but these kids are a pushing and striving lot and it's hard to keep them down. These kids have guts and stamina and there's something hopeful for the future."

Mr. Williams said increasing business was mainly responsible for growing opportunities and pointed to a demand for workers with vocational and professional training. Predicting a $5,000,000,000 rise in the national income to $75,000,000,000 shortly, he declared:

"As far as employment is concerned, the future for youth is the brightest since 1929."

NYA Extends Program

WASHINGTON (AP) — The National Youth Administration, which recently was divorced from the WPA and given additional funds, moved today to extend its part-time employment program to another 55,000 boys and girls.

Administrator Aubrey Williams allocated $66,000,000 for work projects estimated to increase the out-of-school youths employed from 230,000 to 285,000. The number fluctuates by seasons.

Mr. Williams ordered the NYA to abandon the WPA classifications Nov. 1 in setting monthly wage scales. Eighty per cent of the 18 to 25-year-old workers will receive a Class B pay schedule now in effect for unskilled groups. It ranges from $12 to $18 a month, depending on population and region. Class A workers, who may not compose more than 20 per cent of the total, will receive $13 to $21 a month.

Scottish Highlands Prosperity: New Deal Demanded of London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH — Immediate measures to reconstruct the lost prosperity of the Scottish Highlands are being urged on the British Government by a number of organizations and individual experts here.

Among measures demanded are: development of hydroelectric systems, planned reconstruction of agriculture, new roads to open up hillside agricultural lands, and "re-colonization of the Highlands as if they were a new country."

As long ago as 1936 a committee was appointed by the Scottish Economic Committee "to examine economic conditions in the Highlands and Islands and the possibilities of development of local industries therein." This report was issued in the autumn of 1938 and stirred public interest.

Since then the Government has been bombarded in vain by reminders from all sorts of public and private bodies urging that steps should be taken at once to carry out the committee's proposals. The Report is a vital contribution to the investigation of the economic and industrial problems which so urgently need to be solved if life in the Highlands is to be regenerated.

Baffling Problem

The problem of the Highlands involves difficulties which seem to have baffled Governments of all shades of opinion. Rural depopulation is a world problem, but nowhere is it so acute as in the Highlands of Scotland, where industry and agriculture have declined so rapidly that the grea majority of young persons have left home, and their fathers and mothers merely cater to the needs of sportsmen.

One authority on soil problems declared "we must re-colonize as if the Highlands were a new country." The Government must be prepared, he declares, to spend £10,000,000 spread over a period of six years on roads, water conservation, rehousing, reclamation of land, and fishing.

Roads Needed

Private enterprise in one out-of-the-way western peninsula has shown what can be done with well-planned assistance. In Ardnamurchan, Lord Trent has had the best expert advice. He has made tractors available to the crofters so that hill land has been broken up. He has supplied them with lime and chemicals and the result is already showing. All his estate workers are encouraged to carry on crafts or any useful jobs they like in their spare time. There is no unemployment in Ardnamurchan.

To open up hill land roads are needed—not macadamized boulevards but roads over which autos, motorcycles and trucks can go at a reasonable rate. More small houses in these lovely glens are needed where visitors can find beds on their travels. Rates, it is suggested, should be subsidized and the land free for the first ten years. Free stock supplied by government would improve the cattle and sheep breeding. The creation of fertile soil has never been so easy or so cheap. A mechanical and technical age should be able to restore these hill lands to their former usefulness and much more.

Cheap electric power should be made available, it is urged in a memorandum prepared by the Association for the Preservation of Rural Scotland and submitted to the Secretary of State for Scotland. The memorandum points out that almost every glen contains a river which could operate a hydroelectric plant of small or moderate size. At present the distribution schemes from large stations are expensive owing to lengthy distributing lines with wide spaces of uninhabited land between the valleys.

Famous politicians, writers, musicians and professors are uniting to support a great Scottish Convention in Glasgow in the autumn.

Redwood Friendship Grove? British Society Interested

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Northern California's famous Redwoods, largest trees in the world, are being considered as the "Geneva of the future" by a group of British tree lovers who have an option on a Humboldt County tract which they are now visiting with the intention of starting a "World Friendship Grove."

The party of 18, representing 20,000 "Men of the Trees," recently passed through here en route to the Redwoods, which they consider to be "the world's supreme achievement in tree growth," according to the party leader, Capt Richard St. Barbe Baker.

Captain Baker, who is Chairman of the Forestry Association of Great Britain, revealed that money for the purchase of the Humboldt tract had been advanced by "a member in England," and that the approval of the party is all that is needed to go ahead with the project.

As a feature of their recent visit, the travelers planted an English oak in the south lawn of the City Hall grounds.

McNutt Entrains For Washington

INDIANAPOLIS, Md. (AP)—Paul V. McNutt, new Federal Security Administrator and a candidate for the 1940 Democratic presidential nomination, left here for Washington early July 20 silent as to campaign plans.

"I'm thinking more about the Federal Security agency right now than I am of anything else," he said before getting on his train.

He indicated Clarence A. Jackson, Indiana Unemployment Compensation Director, would join him in Washington soon to help set up the Federal Security Program.

Mr. McNutt said celebration of his forty-eighth birthday in Martinsville last night was "just a family party" and he "had a grand time."

The former Indiana Governor and erstwhile Philippine High Commissioner ate a Hoosier dinner of fried chicken in his boyhood home.

Only his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John C. McNutt, and two aunts and his wife and daughter, Louise, were at the party.

Baptists Stress Racial Harmony At World Parley

ATLANTA, Ga., July 20 (AP)—Negroes working in the same registration headquarters with white persons were pointed out today by leaders as an example of racial harmony characterizing the Baptist World Alliance.

The arrangement—an unusual one for the South—found the Rev. W. A. Duncan, white Chairman of Registration, and his staff working over one counter and the Rev. W. W. Weatherspool, negro Chairman, and his staff busy at another counter.

They were registering messengers (delegates) of their respective races to the sixth Congress of the Alliance opening Saturday for a week of discussion and review of Baptist activities, doctrines and policies.

In comment, Dr. J. H. Rushbrooke of London, General Secretary of the Alliance, said a "very brotherly spirit" is prevailing between the races and that he hoped its influence would be widespread.

"We are trying to express the Christian spirit in everything we are doing," said Dr. C. N. Ellis, negro spokesman. "We are preaching Jesus and he knew no race or color."

Negroes have several important program assignments for the world religious meeting. Dr. L. K. Williams, Chicago negro pastor and President of the National Baptist Convention, Incorporated, will preside Sunday when Dr. George W. Truett of Dallas, Texas, President of the Alliance, delivers an address.

One of the events of the congress will be an international tea sponsored by negro Baptist churches and religious organizations Monday on the campus of Spelman College in front of a chapel given the college by John D. Rockefeller.

Dr. Truett describes the Alliance Congress as "pre-eminently designed to magnify fraternity and inspiration." In an interview yesterday he called for a world-wide reaffirmation of the principle of the separation of church and State.

U. S. Lace Making Hurt By Trade Agreement?

WASHINGTON (AP)—Representative Harry Sandager (R) of Rhode Island estimated July 19 French competition caused a loss of $3,500,000 last year to American lace workers.

Blaming the reciptocal trade agreement program for a decrease in employment in American lace mills, Mr. Sandager declared American lace manufacturers "were utterly unable to compete with the low-wage, 48-hour week competition of France."

In a statement inserted in the Congressional Record, Mr. Sandager referred to commerce reports that lace manufacturers of Calais, France, were "booked with orders from the United States for months to come."

Theodore Roosevelt's Face Unveiled on Mt. Rushmore

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RAPID CITY, S. D.—Completion of the Mt. Rushmore National Memorial drew nearer this month when Sculptor Gutzon Borglum "unveiled with light" the fourth and last face to be carved on the world's largest sculptoring before a crowd of 12,000 persons.

Timing the unveiling as a climax of the fiftieth anniversary celebration of statehood of South Dakota July 2, Mr. Borglum revealed for the first time the upper part of the face of Theodore Roosevelt. The four heads which have been carved in the 53 months during which funds were provided since 1927 are, from left to right on the mountain, Washington, Jefferson, Roosevelt, and Lincoln.

This month's ceremony was the fourth since August, 1927, when President Calvin Coolidge rode a horse-drawn wagon to the site to declare the 6,040-foot rock a National Monument. The head of Washington was dedicated in 1932 and those of Jefferson and Lincoln in 1936 and 1937. The latter two were unveiled by President Roosevelt and Senator Edmund Burke of Nebraska.

By far the largest monument in the world, Mt. Rushmore's four stone faces dwarf the Sphinx by comparison. The head of the Sphinx is four feet shorter than Washington's nose. Each head measures approximately 60 feet from crown to chin and the figures are carved to the scale of a man 465 feet tall. The dome of the United States Capitol would fit snugly over Washington's head.

Although Sculptor Borglum hopes to have the four faces near completion by the end of the fiscal year 1940, several years will be required to finish all the finer carving on the monument. Total cost to date has been approximately $750,000.

The stone faces are carved to scale, following the detail of 60-inch figures in the studio at the foot of the mountain. Accurate work on the mountain is made possible through the use of horizontal rods atop the heads, vertical plumb lines, and horizontal tapes from the plumb line to the faces. All this equipment is made exactly to the scale of one inch to the foot, corresponding with that on the 60-inch models in the studio. More that 400,000 tons of granite have been removed from the mountain side in the carving.

Unveiling of the monument followed a pageant depicting the White Man's arrival in the Northwest and talks by Gov. Harlan J. Bushfield, Mr. Borglum, and William S. Hart, former silent screen actor. Illumination for the unveiling was furnished by the moon, fireworks, and floodlights.

Strange Salt Mineral Discovered In Borax Lake During '34 Drought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 20 — A strange and hitherto unknown mineral which is thought to exist for only a brief period once every half century or so, has just been added to the collections of the Smithsonian Institution. It has been called "teepleite" by its discoverers, W. A. Gale of the American Potash and Chemical Corporation, Dr. William F. Foshag of the U. S. National Museum, and M. Vonsen of Petaluma, Calif.

Smithsonian minerologists say it is a sodium borate chloride whose natural color ranges from pure white to pale buff. Like common table salt, it is easily soluble in water. The find was made during the late summer of 1934 when Borax Lake in California, the earliest commercial source of borax in the United States, became almost completely dry during prolonged drought. The lake floor became a mud flat.

In the pools of brine remaining, crusts of salts were formed, and in the central area, covering as much as two acres, a shallow pool remained, beneath which beds of salt minerals of a light buff color were deposited. In the central portion of the lake bed, immersed and covered by a thick, brown, viscous brine, were bodies of salts, the largest about 60 feet in length. These salts were very complex, but when an effort was made to analyze them, one was found which hitherto had not been reported in nature, although it had been prepared in the laboratory as an artificial compound. It was named in honor of the late Dr. John E. Teeple in recognition of his services in this field.

Later in the season, after several rains and cooler weather, the newly found mineral completely disappeared. It is not expected that it will be found again until another drought dries the lake almost completely.

Normally, says Dr. Foshag, its color would be pure white, and the pale buff tint can be accounted for by the presence of organic matter in the brines. In the final state of desiccation of Borax Lake, these colored the water molasses brown. The luster of the natural mineral is glassy to somewhat greasy, becoming duller upon exposure to light.

Mystery Ship Located Off New Jersey Coast

WASHINGTON (AP) — Government scientists discovered a mystery ship July 19 at the bottom of the ocean eight miles off Brigantine Inlet on the New Jersey coast.

The vessel's location did not fit into any recent unsolved mystery of the sea. It was discovered by the crew of the Oceanographer, a survey ship of the Coast and Geodetic Survey which was dragging for undersea menaces to ships.

The wreck was found in about 60 feet of water and the highest part of it was about 35 feet below the surface. Experts said the wreck might endanger large ocean going ships and would have to be broken up.

Profit-Sharing Plan Adopted by Foster

CLEVELAND (AP)—Claude H. Foster, inventor who made millions from an automobile accessory years ago, announced July 19 a "40-40-20" profit sharing plan affecting the 150 employees of Pressure Castings, Inc., in which Mr. Foster acquired a two-thirds interest last week.

Employees will share equally in profits after 20 per cent has been put aside for a reserve sinking fund, Mr. Foster said, and two employees will become members of the Board of Directors of the die casting concern.

Forty per cent of the company's net income will go to employees, and the other 40 per cent to stockholders under the Foster plan. "From now on it's your business," he told the workers.

U. S.-Swedish Tax Plan Avoids Double Taxation

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee reported favorably July 19 a convention between the United States and Sweden for mutual co-operation in enforcement of tax laws.

Secretary Hull said in a report on the agreement that it would avoid double taxation and provide for exchange of information.

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WPA Labor Disregards Call Of Alliance, Trends Reveal

By the Associated Press

Incomplete reports indicated that few workmen left their Works Project Administration jobs today in the national demonstration called by the Workers Alliance.

There were disputed figures in New York and other cities but most WPA officials over the country said work was going on normally.

At Washington, David Lasser, President of the Alliance, said it would be two days before "we get the whole picture" of how many took part.

The demonstration was called as a protest against the new Relief Act's requirement that all on WPA put in a 130-hour month and that persons on the rolls 18 months be furloughed to make room for new ones. The 130-hour requirement replaced the prevailing wage system.

Lieut. Col. Brehon B. Somervell, WPA Administrator in New York City, said a check had indicated no more than 4,000 were going out there. Sam Weisman, Alliance Secretary, put the figure at more than 40,000.

In small towns, Mr. Lasser said, demonstrations probably will be confined to the lunch hour or after work, but in larger cities, he said, workers "may be off an hour or two."

In Washington, Col. F. C. Harrington, WPA Commissioner, announced that a tentative plan had been worked out under which Minneapolis, Minn., WPA strikers could return to their jobs. He added that he approved of the plan, which he asserted had been worked out by Gov. Harold Stassen of Minnesota and Linus Glotzbach, State WPA Administrator.

Where under strict interpretation of the "five-day rule," strikers absent from work five days would have to be re-certified for relief, the new plan provides that they may get their jobs back merely by signing affidavits that they have engaged in no illegal acts.

Stassen's Peace Plan

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 20 (AP)—Possible settlement of the WPA strike that led to riots here was sighted when a committee representing strikers and labor unions agreed to put Gov. Harold Stassen's five-point peace plan to a vote of the workers.

The Governor's peace plan to be submitted to a mass meeting of workers tonight provides that:

1. All dismissals for failure to report for work stand.
2. Workers desiring re-employment must swear they did not break the law during the strike.
3. Skilled workers may refrain from work but must not interfere with those desiring to work.
4. Unskilled labor may be used to fill vacancies in skilled labor ranks so far as possible.
5. Work interruption to be ignored in computing 18 months work allowed before 30-day layoffs.

Wonders of Research: Tools That Build Tools

Turret lathes turn out machine tools that make industrial mass production possible.

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Everybody knows that machine tools are the master tools of industry. They make all other machines. But what makes machine tools?

On the way back from Texas where we attended dedication exercises of the new 82-inch McDonald telescope, a halt was made in Cleveland, Ohio, to visit the factory of Warner Swasey Company, makers of the powerful telescope and also manufacturers of turret lathes, the tools that make the tools that make industry.

Founded 49 years ago by two young men from New England, the Company last fall shipped its 50,000th turret lathe. One of the greatest pieces of machinery invented, such a lathe turns out the most complicated yet delicately balanced work in the world. Without them the making of automobile parts, agricultural implements, oil-well drilling equipment, plane engines, electric refrigerators, printing presses, and most of the other things associated with modern mass production would be impossible at prices the world could pay, or in the quantities now demanded.

The turret lathe enables extreme accuracy in making machine parts. Five ten thousandths of an inch, or one fifth the thickness of a human hair is not uncommon. The margin of error in automobile cylinders, for example, is only half a thousandth of an inch.

There's a reason for demanding such accuracy, of course. The more accurately parts are made, the easier and more economically they can be put together and the smoother they will operate. The smoother they operate, the longer they wear.

Now, whenever we go into a manufacturing plant we can appreciate turret lathes. Once they were just decorative impressive pieces of machinery, but now we know the several tools mounted on the turret at one end can accomplish several important tasks of machining one right after another without handling by many other machinists each equipped with separate tools. With new cutters made of cemented carbides of tungsten, tantulum, and titanium lathes can plunge through alloy steels at 200, or 300, or 400 feet a minute. On soft metals like brass, bronze, or aluminum, the "curls" or chips fly off two or three times as fast, and the accuracy is just as excellent.

Warner Swasey Company

Machinist Inspects Business End of Turret Lathe

These machines that make the machine tools that in turn make the machinery which makes our industrial mass production possible are capable of high speed and are accurate to the fraction of a human hair. They are invaluable to the automotive industry.

Clocks on the Dot

Speaking of accuracy, Britain's temple to split hairs, the National Physical Laboratory at Teddington, lived up to its reputation last year by devising a new type of clock that in the course of a whole year's operation will only lose or gain a small fraction of a second. Such accuracy is needed, for the use of astronomers and in radio telegraphy and radiocasting stations.

Sun's Heat Barred

Astonishing as it seems, the sun is a nuisance at times, especially to astronomers who find that during the heat of the day the sun's warmth has affected the surface of mirrors and lenses in powerful telescopes, rendering them useless until all temperatures are equalized. That accounts for the recent insulation of the University of Minnesota observatory dome. There will be no more distortion now, it is claimed, with "Thermax" barring solar heat, a name derived from the words "thermal insulation and maximum strength."

'Ape-Boy' Found

Prof. Raymond Dart of the University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa, reports the finding of a 12-year-old boy now named "Lucas" who was wandering the forests with a band of baboons. He could make only the guttural sounds of anthropoids at the time of rescue but is telling anthropologists vivid accounts of his experiences, now he has been taught to speak. It is the first known case of the kind, according to Professor Dart.

Facts About Figures

For the benefit of those persons left aghast and a bit dubious as to whether there may not be a certain amount of "stretching" when researchers talk about billionths of an inch, Dr. Oliver J. Lee, Director of Dearborn Observatory, has written "Beyond Yonder," a book published by Chapman & Grimes, Boston, explaining how such figures are arrived at and how men of natural science use figures to overcome distances from the infinitesimal to infinity.

Cipher Machine

The last item on "figuring" is the invention of a cipher machine capable of producing so many combinations that their number must be written with 100 zeros. It weighs less than six pounds and is the work of Boris Hagelin of Stockholm. Invaluable to military staffs, government departments, and bureaus with national secrets to preserve in their communications, the Hagelin "Cryptographer" has the interest of at least a dozen nations. Electrically driven, it is fitted with an ordinary typewriter keyboard.

China Pushes Modern Farming For Larger Interior Harvest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—A constant series of reports from the Chinese interior shows that the National Government is pressing ahead on its program of applying modern agricultural methods to China's vast hinterland as a means of increasing wartime productivity.

Statistics are almost impossible to obtain but it seems clear that crops have been made larger to a certain extent. The 1937-38 winter crop, it is said, showed 9 to 53 per cent increase over the preceding year in some 14 provinces including Szechwan, Kiangsi, Shensi, Honan, Kwangtung, Fukien, Chekiang, and other areas. (Some of these, it will be noted, are not interior provinces but the increases apply in all cases to sections still under National Government control.)

It is felt that great changes cannot be made overnight but that a new foundation can certainly be built for a modernized Chinese farm economy of the future. The Government is also pushing its industrial program but leaders feel that agriculture still is, and must remain, the backbone of China's national economy. Part of the work is to persuade the farmers to plant more rice, wheat, and cereals, and less of tobacco and other nonessential crops.

Linked with this activity are the giving of grants to various educational institutions specializing in various sorts of technical training, particularly agriculture. The latest to receive Ministry of Education grants include the College of Agriculture of Nanking University (now located at Chengtu), Kiangsi and Szechwan Provincial Colleges of Education, Teachers' College of the National Northwestern Joint University, Education College of Great China University, and West China Union University.

Three Wheat Pools Offer Surplus to Canadian Board

REGINA, Saskatchewan, July 20 (CP)—The Canadian Wheat Board will be asked to act as selling agency for wheat marketed through pools to be operated by the three prairie wheat pool organizations this year, it was decided July 18 when directors of the three pools met here.

A similar setup was proposed for the marketing of coarse grains under pools to be set up in Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Alberta.

A statement issued by the directors said the wheat pooling system would, of course, only apply to wheat marketed by individual producers in excess of the 5,000 bushels which they are entitled to deliver to the Canadian Wheat Board under the guaranteed price of 70 cents a bushel.

The pools for wheat, as suggested at the meeting, will provide for the co-operative marketing of wheat under the Federal legislation which assures a minimum price of 60 cents a bushel, less marketing costs, on the basis of No. 1 Northern, delivered at Fort William.

The 60-cent figure was extended by the Government to voluntary pools in the Act approved at the last session of Parliament. After a farmer markets 5,000 bushels at the 70-cent figure he has two choices—to sell in the open market or take wheat to the pools.

The statement issued after the meeting said:

"The three prairie wheat pool organizations will operate pools under the Act, providing for the co-operative marketing of wheat which ensures a minimum price of 60 cents per bushel basis, No. 1 Northern, Fort William (less marketing costs), and will negotiate with the Canadian Wheat Board with the view of ascertaining whether the Board will act as a selling agency for the sale of the wheat delivered to the pools under this Act. . . .

"Provided a satisfactory agreement can be negotiated with the Wheat Board, the pool boards were of the opinion that this method would tend to maintain some stability in the market and reduce selling costs to the minimum, thus ensuring to the farmer the fullest possible return on his wheat. . . .

"For example, if a farmer has 6,000 bushels of wheat to market, he can deliver only 5,000 bushels to the Wheat Board at the 70 cent price. The other thousand bushels he may deliver to a pool and receive the guaranteed price of 60 cents (less costs of marketing) or sell on the open market. It is expected that in view of the declining tendency of the market, every farmer who has more than 5,000 bushels to sell will market the excess over 5,000 bushels under a pooling system, and each one of the three pools will set up a pooling system to receive wheat under the 60-cent guarantee."

Anglo-Japanese Talks Halt; Why Japan 'Needs' Tientsin

The News

TOKYO, July 20 (AP)—Informed Government sources today said that Great Britain had indicated readiness to agree "in principle" that a state of war exists in China at a conference yesterday which nevertheless ended in deadlock. Such a declaration would acknowledge Japan's right to blockade.

The Anglo-Japanese conference on Britain's policy in China and the Japanese blockade of Tientsin's foreign concessions came to a halt when Sir Robert Leslie Craigie, the British Ambassador, who was conducting the talks with Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita, decided that he needed further instructions from London.

While indicating willingness to recognize "in principle" that there is war in China, Sir Robert was said to have been unable to promise that Britain would actively assist the Japanese Army in restraining anti-Japanese terrorism in China.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—In singling out the British Concession in Tientsin for attention Japan has cornered a rich wayfarer all by himself up a dark lane.

The despoiling of the Chinese orchard having proved a longer job than Tokyo anticipated, its ruling caste has been looking round for means for securing some of the hoped-for fruit without delay. The British Concession in Tientsin has been the obvious choice for a beginning in this direction. In the first place had a similar onslaught been made upon any other major international concession, more than one nation—particularly the United States whose friendship Japan particularly desires—would have been involved.

This has been a ground for Japan's treating Shanghai, which would be the biggest prize of all, with respect, at least until it has been seen how the white man will react.

On the other hand the British Concession in Tientsin is isolated. It is also of especial value in Japanese eyes. Tientsin is the chief port in Northern China where also Japan's plans for capturing trade are the most advanced. Its foreign banks hold on behalf of the Chinese Government the equivalent of many millions of dollars which Japan is anxious to lay its hands upon, not only for the benefit of its depleted war chest but also to impoverish its enemies correspondingly.

Chinese Prefer Own Money

There is also another reason for the selection of Tientsin. This is that Japan has been for some time in vain endeavoring to establish its own much depreciated yen as the currency of the newly conquered northern provinces, and it badly needs money as backing for it.

At present the Chinese infinitely prefer their own money stabilized as this has been by Britain's recent action in guaranteeing half of a £10,000,000 loan for this purpose. It has thus come about that, despite all Japan's efforts to get the trade into its own hands, what is probably the bulk of it is still being done by white men.

When Japan demands "co-operation" from the Concession therefore it means that it wants this state of things to cease.

It sees its opportunity in the peculiar circumstances in which the British at Tientsin are situated. Instead of sharing a foreign concession with other nations, as is the case at Shanghai, Britain has one in Tientsin all to itself. It is true that the French have a concession next door to the few hundred acres occupied by the British on the banks of the narrow river—whose Chinese name means the "celestial stream" — on which Tientsin stands. There is also a Japanese concession further on, faced by an Italian one on the opposite side of the water. But these have been completely set apart.

The existing state of things arose some 80 years ago when the Chinese Government of that day leased out the concessions. The British crown thus became a permanent tenant-in-chief empowered to give subleases to its own people. The head of the administration was at first the British Consul. A local council was afterward established under the control of the merchants who, although subject to Chinese sovereignty, are answerable to law courts of their own. There is also a large Chinese population attracted by the safety and protection they have found in the settlement, but these people are in a less favored position, being under the jurisdiction of the Chinese courts.

At one time other nations held similar concessions there. The United States could have acquired one, had it so desired, but it did not avail itself of the right.

The arrangement differed essentially from that adopted in the case of Shanghai which passed into non-Chinese hands some 20 years earlier than Tientsin. In Shanghai, instead of the land being leased direct to governments, foreigners were allowed to make bargains for it, with individual Chinese. There has not been the same opportunity therefore for clean-cut differentiation of nationalities as has occurred at Tientsin.

Tientsin is isolated also for another reason. This is because the river on which it stands is so narrow and so sluggish that it freezes over in the winter, causing the port to be ice-bound for some months each year. Even in the summer only coasting vessels of comparatively shallow draft can reach the wharves. Ships arriving in the winter have to lie in an open roadstead many miles distant where the river enters the Pichili Gulf. The exposed port of Chen-Wang-Tao, a short distance along the coast, outlet for coal mines in the interior, is also used.

River Wharves Crowded

Nevertheless Tientsin has broad streets, solid places of business and other substantial buildings. The neighborhood of the river wharves is especially crowded. Large black automobiles, mostly of American origin, ply through throngs of blue-coated Chinese, whose quilted cotton garments and stout wooden-soled boots keep out even the biting blasts from the north that sweep over that region in January.

Thousands of coolies are also to be seen unloading bales and barrels, balancing their loads on springy, bamboo, shoulder poles, or trundling them along in quaint oriental wheelbarrows. Turbaned Sikh watchmen from India, often in brilliant uniforms, stand on sentry duty at many doors.

The ships bring in manufactured goods from all parts of the world in exchange for raw cotton, silk, tea, and other produce of the country which arrives by river boats propelled by lanteen sails and rowers.

For although the Japanese military operations have destroyed much of the past business that went on before hostilities commenced a great deal of it remains. Tientsin indeed is to northern China much what Danzig is to Poland.

Though ownership of the country may change, business must still pass through its gates.

Wool Exhibition at Harrogate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—To persuade women that wool is a material for all occasions is the object of the International Wool Secretariat, which held a "Gala Wool Day" at Harrogate recently.

This organization, formed some two years ago by the wool growers of Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand, gained encouragement in the Royal visit to America, during which both Queen Elizabeth and Mrs. Roosevelt are reported to have worn wool dresses—in all the heat of Washington.

Soft shaded clinging wools dyed in bright colors were shown at Harrogate for evening wear. Printed wool dresses, in softer colors than can be reproduced on silk or cotton, were seen in designs ranging from vivid herbaceous and Paisley patterns to smudgy stripes resembling those of an artist's pallet. There were trousered suitings in worsteds and twills, fine gossamer lingerie and delicate wool lace.

The difficulty in getting wool to take satisfactory prints apparently has been overcome. Wool dresses can now be made for any climate.

Clash Reported In Peru-Ecuador Boundary Dispute

LIMA, Peru (AP)—The quiet which has prevailed on the Peru-Ecuador border for more than a year was shattered July 18 by a clash betwen guards in which two Peruvians were fatally injured. Another Peruvian civil guard was missing.

Reports from Quito, Ecuadorean capital, said a skirmish lasting several minutes, occurred on Ecuadorean soil, ending fatally for two Ecuadorean border guards.

The Ecuadorean Minister at Lima with whom an oral protest and demand for reparation and condemnation of the attack was lodged, called at the Foreign Office. The interview was reported to have been cordial.

Aguas Verdes, where the clash was reported, is near Tumbes on the Pacific Coast. The Zarumilla River there serves as the provisional boundary between the two countries.

Peru charged Ecuador with violating the status quo agreement of 1936 by which the two countries agreed not to disturb the present territorial situation until some result is reached in the negotiations of their 100-year-old boundary dispute.

Tension was eased when both Governments agreed to withdraw troop reinforcements sent to the zone.

No More Free Cigars For New York Workers

NEW YORK (AP)—The cigar, traditional gratuity of American politics, was added by Mayor La Guardia July 19 to the list of "presents" which City employees may not accept.

"Even the acceptance of a cigar constitutes misconduct on the part of any employee of the City in any department," said the Mayor. "I want information of that sort, and I want it quick."

Grave Bank Cashier at Desk Again After Two Weeks as a Circus Clown

MT. PLEASANT, Pa., July 20 (AP)—Clowning in a circus during vacation achieves a boyhood ambition for G. Wylie Overly but he definitely wouldn't give up the banking business for a career in the sawdust ring.

"Buffoonery is lots of fun when you have to stick around the office most of the year but sound banking is still my pride," declared the cashier of Mt. Pleasant State Bank upon returning from his annual outing.

Every summer Mr. Overly gets out his masks and buskins or whatever else clowns wear and goes off to shine for two weeks with Parker and Watts Circus just for the glorious satisfaction he gets out of it.

Between these vacations he lives the model life of a small town banker, attending lodge meetings, helping finance committees with the Community Chest and Boy Scout campaigns, and taking an active part in church work. He might fit into service club activities but says he finds their meetings unbearably dull.

Since most of the 6,000 people living in Mt. Pleasant know all about their bank cashier's extra-activities you'd think sometimes he might not be taken seriously. But actually the soft-voiced, pleasant Mr. Overly is accepted as one of the town's gravest individuals.

In fact his vacations frequently bring business into the bank from circus people who haven't a regular address and do their banking business by mail. That's about all the compensation the cashier gets for his clowning. Being a true amateur, he doesn't accept pay and supplies his own transportation in the form of a trailer built in his workshop.

This year Mr. Overly took his youngest daughter Louise, along with the circus. She's a real show fan and her father's pet, particularly since the other daughter, Anne, isn't interested.

Sweeping Louisiana Investigation Demanded by State's Businessmen

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 20 (AP)—One hundred New Orleans businessmen organized here yesterday as the "Voluntary Committee of Citizens in Louisiana" and requested Gov. Earl K. Long to authorize an independent and sweeping investigation of all Louisiana governmental affairs along the lines of that carried out in New York City by Samuel Seabury in 1932.

The action was an outgrowth of the scandal discovered at Louisiana State University. Governor Long was asked to appoint an attorney, approved by the committee, as a special assistant to the State Attorney General to carry out the investigation.

Governor Long, when asked for an appointment to receive the resolution, advised the Committee he would be away from Baton Rouge until Sunday night, and requested the group to "mail it in."

Meanwhile, Federal investigators here delved into alleged income tax violations and "hot oil" matters spotlighted by the investigations started by the University scandal, and out of which 14 arrests, numerous resignations, suspensions and dismissals of State and WPA employees have grown in three weeks.

Former Governor Richard W. Leche, armed with documents, went back before the East Baton Rouge Parish Grand Jury, today for the second time to relate what he knew of University affairs and the events directly preceding resignation of Dr. James Monroe Smith as President of the school on June 25, less than 24 hours before Leche himself quit as governor.

Brazil's Foreign Press Must Offer Translations

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP)—Publication of foreign language newspapers, magazines and pamphlets will be authorized in Brazil in the future only if a full Portuguese translation also is published, Minister of Justice Francisco Campos declared July 19 in a regulation.

Sixty foreign language publications are listed in Brazil, including sixteen German, nine Italian, eight Japanese and five English.

Some Homework Ahead For Budget Bureau Staff

WASHINGTON (AP)—Some one in the Budget Bureau is trying hard to learn about governmental problems.

The Bureau asked the Treasury to buy for it a list of 133 books and sets of books. Some of the requested titles include "Adequate Staff Brings Economy," "Government Careers for College Graduates," "Theory and Practice of Modern Government," "Government Finance," "How to File and Index," "Philosophy of Management," and "The Budget and Responsible Government."

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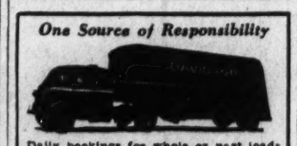
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India's Great Steel Industry Run on Profit-Sharing Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DELHI, India—Some 30,000 Indian workers are this year observing the centenary of the founder of the Indian iron and steel industry. They are hanging garlands on the statues and portraits of Jamshed Tata, Parsi industrialist, who first recognized the possibility of modern steel production in India.

Jamshed Tata launched an enterprise which his family continued after him until today Tata's Ltd. turns out more than 1,500,000 tons of iron and steel a year and owns the largest single steel-producing plant in the British Empire.

Jamshed Tata not only founded an important industry, he also started a great enterprise of social betterment for his workers. Jamshedpur, named after him, is India's model city. Indians are proud of both the industry and the social services of Jamshedpur for they are the achievements of Indians. Americans also have a right to be proud of Jamshedpur, for inspiration and technical help from the United States played an important part in its founding.

Jamshedpur town is maintained and controlled by the Tata Company, which organizes its corporate life and provides housing, light, water, roads, and drains. Lower paid workers get one and two-roomed quarters, sometimes with separate kitchens and extra space on verandahs.

It may sound cramped to the West, but is spacious by Indian standards, while the indoor water and sanitation of the new two-roomed quarters is a revolutionary luxury. The lowest rents are less than five rupees ($1.75) a month and the net return to the Company on its housing is 3.3 per cent. Loans are provided for employees who want to build their own houses.

Bazaars Carefully Inspected

The markets and bazaars of Jamshedpur are inspected by the Company which insists that they shall be kept properly clean and shall sell good quality food. Inside the works the Company runs restaurants and food stalls at cost and uses the products of its own model dairy. As well as water, free ice and soda water are provided at the works.

Tata's pays wages which are high by Indian standards and are further augmented by various production bonuses and a profit-sharing scheme. Only 30 per cent of the Jamshedpur employees are paid less than 20 rupees a month, which is more than is earned by most primary schoolteachers in India. The lowest type of coolie work is paid 8 annas (16 cents) a day for men and 7 annas for women, which is just double the wage of farm workers in the surrounding countryside. The profit-sharing scheme was begun in 1937 and it operates whenever the dividends available for shareholders exceed $3,500,000 in any year. In the year 1936-1937 this came to an extra one and a half months' pay for every employee.

Besides actual pay the employees are helped to avoid debt, which is the great curse of the Indian peasant and worker. There is a compulsory provident scheme to which the Company makes an equal contribution with the worker and in addition a retiring gratuity is paid to employees of more than 20 years' service. Co-operative credit among the workers is encouraged and the credit societies have a membership of 10,500 and a capital of nearly 900,000 rupees. The Company also takes the positive action of not allowing professional moneylenders in Jamshedpur and doing its best to curtail drink and gambling.

Shares in School Costs

Illiteracy is a twin evil with debt among Indian workers and the Tata Company has set out to attack this also. It runs primary schools, high schools, and night schools, charging no fees in the primary and night schools and about half the ordinary fees in the high schools. Government grants are made to these schools but the Company pays the major part of their cost. There is also an advanced technical institution in Jamshedpur for training apprentices and outside engineering students.

Tata's are ahead of many western employers in giving leave with pay, a fortnight or a month a year, according to the grade of employee. To encourage men to travel and take a real holiday there is a scheme by which they can take only half their leave but draw double pay during it. At Jamshedpur there are all the amenities which might be expected of advanced employers, such as playing fields, sports, social clubs and outings. A 48-hour week is worked.

The Parsi community to which the Tata family belongs is settled chiefly in Bombay and neighboring towns. They are of Persian origin and Zoroasters by religion. The community is renowned for its business efficiency and charitableness but Jamshed Tata added wide experience of the world to these traditions. He traveled in China, England, and the United States and brought in an American engineer, Dr. C. P. Perin to help found the steel works. Another American, J. L. Keenan, was general manager at the Jamshedpur works until his retirement in 1938.

Clinton Essay Winners Named

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., July 20—Winners of the State-wide essay contest for teachers on "Governor George Clinton's Public Service to New York State," sponsored by Senator Thomas C. Desmond (R) of Newburgh, were announced today.

Mr. Desmond asked the Legislature two years ago to make a nominal appropriation for observance of the sesqui-centennial of Governor Clinton's birth, but the bill was vetoed because the State lacked funds, whereupon the State Senator paid for awards out of his own pocket.

The first award goes to Norman Lange of Buffalo, teacher of social sciences in the Hudson High School at Hudson. He is to receive $100 at the birthplace of Governor Clinton, in Little Britain, Orange County, on July 26.

Miss Mabel Kennedy, Public School 31, New York, is to receive $75, second award; Miss Ann M. Ryan, Public School 19, Albany, third award, $50; and Harold M. Long, head of the Glens Falls High School History Department, Glens Falls, fourth award of $25.

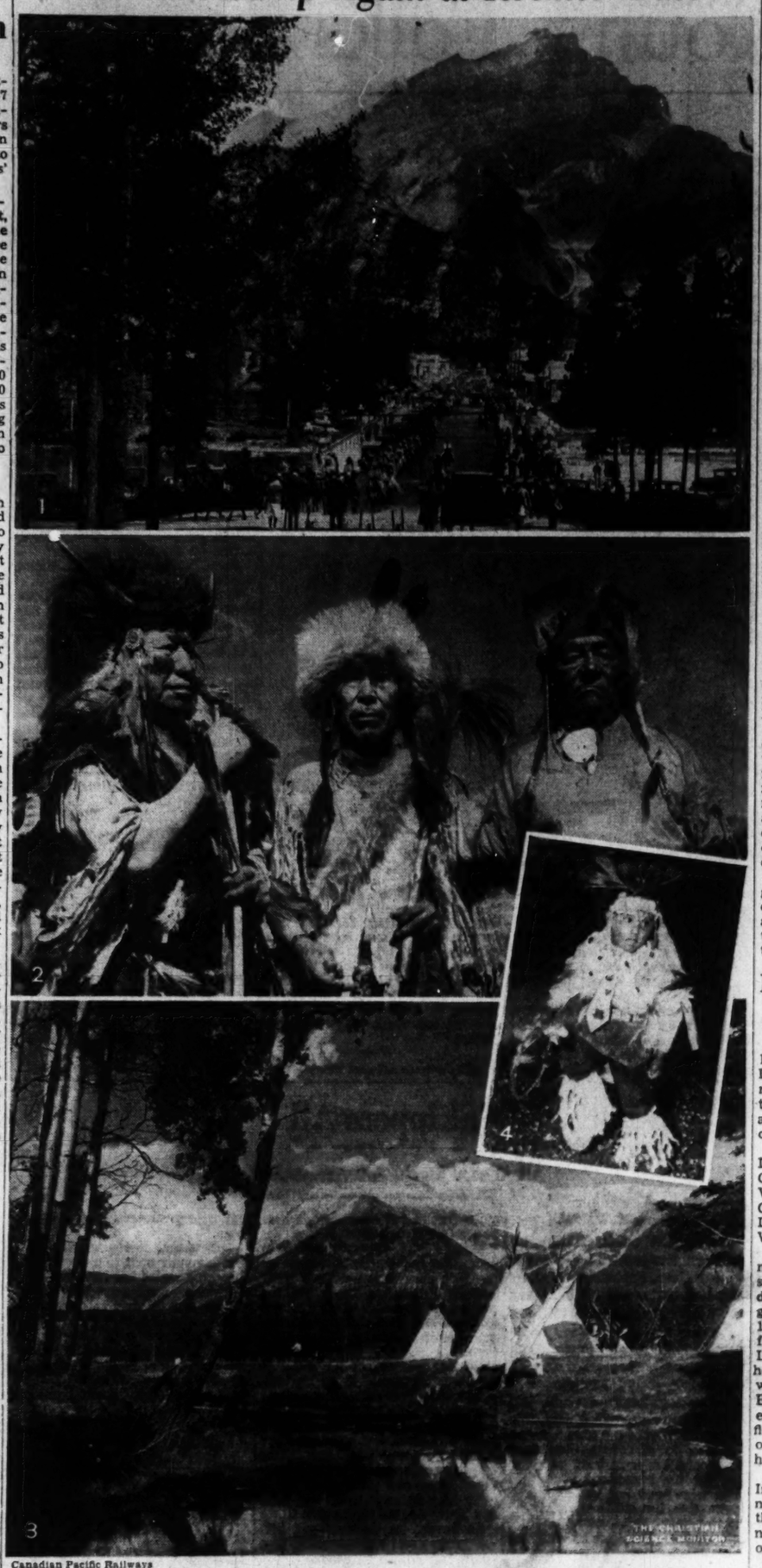
"This contest," Mr. Desmond said, "has a most useful purpose in attracting attention of teachers throughout the State as well as people generally to the great public services of George Clinton. The fact that most Revolutionary War history was written by New Englanders or Federalists explains the neglect, hitherto, of the anti-Federalist Clinton. The essay contest has helped to bring to better recognition the outstanding patriotic achievements of George Clinton, the father of New York State.

Navy Is Recruiting 'Minute Man' Force

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Navy has begun recruiting a "minute man" force of several thousand former sailors, corresponding to the Army's new enlisted reserve. It will be composed of men who have just completed a term of active duty or have been out of the Navy less than four years.

The force will be available to complete crews of warships quickly in the event of war. Most warships operate in peacetime with only about 80 per cent of full complements. An inducement of $20 a year was held out to the recruits.

Indians Camp Again at Rockies' Base



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Stony Indians Pitch Their Tepees at Edge of Banff Once Again

The Stonys on parade (1). They pause on the bridge to be judged for their costumes. (2) And here are three Stony Indians dressed as in the days before the arrival of the white man. (3) The encampment with the mountains as a backdrop. (4) All dressed up, a young Stony poised to do the amusing chicken dance for a throng of onlookers, a feat usually done by an adult in festive attire.

Stony Indians Set Up Tepees at Banff

By Ta-De-Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANFF, Alberta, July 20—Banff's awareness of the honor done this Canadian Rocky Mountain village by the recent visit of British Royalty, is making even Cascade Mountain, or Indian Chief, as it was once called, swell with pride as it looks down upon the circle of the Stony Indians' teepees pitched almost at its feet. While the gentle Squaw Mountain by its side has a brighter and greener mantle than ever before. They are all there, these Stony Indians, 700 strong, gathered for this yearly three-day festival right where their grandparents followed the buffalo.

Originated in 1889 when Banff tourists were cut off from the outside world by torrential rains, these Banff Indian Days have emerged from what was an impromptu entertainment into a world-wide attraction, for Miss New Zealand and a British M. P. may stand side by side as they watch the diverse and often amusing Indian events.

Holiday Mood

The holiday mood which prompted Indians to travel miles and then wait patiently, hour upon hour, for a fleeting glimpse of their sovereigns still lingers.

Ten buffalo have been given by the Dominion for this festive occasion, and popular subscription and gate receipts make up the necessary amount for the hospitality due their Indian guests. Heading the Banff Indian Days Committee as usual is Norman K. Luxton, who is a real friend of the Stonys, not only for these three days, but all the year round when food is scarce and times are hard.

It was only last year that these Stonys, together with other nearby Indian tribes, celebrated the diamond jubilee of the signing of that treaty by Chief Crowfoot and the representative of Queen Victoria, whereby there was an end of tribal warfare for all time. And it was last year that they reaffirmed their allegiance here at Banff Springs Hotel to the Great White Mother, and now another Great White Mother, with her King, came out herself to visit Indians and Banff, even though they could not wait for this fiftieth anniversary of these gala days. And having a place of honor in the circle of teepees is that of the veteran Chief David Bearspaw, whose father signed that very treaty.

Although events follow a general pattern year in and year out, the interest of the visitors is as keen as ever. As the Stonys leave their encampment this first morning, they parade along Banff Avenue with their Royal Canadian Mounted Police escort and crossing the bridge over the Bow River pause to be judged for their costumes, as prizes will be given them on reaching Banff Springs Hotel for the best dressed Indians as well as for the most unique get-up of the Indian before the arrival of the horse.

Games and Songs

There are the daily afternoon field events and the At Homes, when the Stony women love to welcome their guests within their teepees, unless happenings outside are too engrossing. Then at night the Stonys ride up to the Athletic Grounds of the Banff Springs Hotel and stage what the white man is always looking for: Indian games, ceremonials, and songs of the storybook Indians, and none better than the Stonys can give the audience their money's worth.

A Drum Dance Song is in the Stony language, sung by the braves, while the Stony women contribute a chorus, too, in their own language. But the dance invariably impatiently awaited is the humerous chicken dance, done so well by an adult, Mark Poucette, as he hops around in imitation of a chicken in all its mood. Children of 4 years or more, now take part in this fascinating dance..

Choruses from the Wesley Band, the Chinequay and Bearspaw Bands of Stonys compete in friendly rivalry. There is also, the Sarcee visitor, Edgar Onespot, who not only sings in Indian but will give the ever favorite "When the Moon Comes Over the Mountain."

Besides entertaining white visitors by their glamorous appearance, athletic events, music, and dances, they have their own good times, when in the late evening they serenade one another in their camp. Almost forgotten Indian songs are remembered and the rhythmic drum beats reach the outside world, excluded from this private program.

The Stonys are holding their own as far as numbers go, and what the public does not suspect is, that when camp is broken two or three extra cradle boards are in evidence, with a day-or-two-old papooses sound asleep, oblivious of what is going on around them, though perhaps in four years they too, will be doing the Chicken Dance themselves at other Indian Days at Banff.

Oxford Leaders Launch Campaign For World Unity

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., July 20 (AP)—Their drive for moral rearmament launched before a crowd of 25,000 in Hollywood Bowl, leaders of the Oxford Movement and 1,000 delegates headed north for Del Monte, Calif., today and opening of a 10-day international rally.

Representatives from 25 countries participated in a plea for unity in an unsettled world—a unity based on the four points of moral rearmament, honesty, unselfishness, purity, and love.

Three Objectives

Leaders list three objectives of the program:

1. Permanent peace among individuals and nations.
2. Make the world's wealth and work available to all but for exploitation by none.
3. Establish a new culture and bring advent of "The Golden Age."

Dr. Frank N. D. Buchman founder of the Oxford group and prime mover in moral rearmament, stressed the need of applying individual good will to public life.

Messages Read

Messages were read from public and industrial leaders. Excerpts included:

President Roosevelt: "The underlying strength of the world must consist in the moral fiber of her citizens."

Former President Hoover: "The common ground . . . of co-operation can be found in the moral inspirations of truth, justice, mercy, tolerance, respect for dignity and rights of individual men and women, and a willingness to carry one's share of the common obligations and the common burdens."

Henry Ford: "There is enough good will in the people to overcome all war, all class dissension, and all economic stagnation, when that good will shall be hitched to the affairs of men and nations."

Parade of Lions Is Colorful Event

PITTSBURGH, July 20 (AP)—More than 10,000 members of Lions International turned to business of their twenty-third convention today after finally getting in a rain-delayed parade with a blaze of color and enthusiasm.

The 89 District Governors of Lions International elected Dr. C. L. Kennedy, Montgomery, W. Va., Chairman of the Board of Governors for the next year, with Dr. H. L. Barker, Carrollton, Ga., Vice-Chairman.

In the 50 sections of the line of march were Florida Lions in splashing colors of Seminole Indian dress and carrying live alligators, high-heeled Texans with 10-gallon hats, Indiana Lions with farmers' straw bonnets, Arizona Lions with tinkling spurs and holstered six-shooters, Cuban Lions with frills and rhumba costumes. Bands from near and far blared every 100 yards. Cuba's $15,000 float representing a locomotive was one of the most spectacular exhibits.

Edward H. Paine, Michigan City, Ind., real estate dealer, was nominated without opposition for the third vice-presidency of the International Lions Club, the only post open to contest.

800 Gideons Convene; Free Bibles Program

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Will L. Hardin, President of the Gideons, feels "that the best way to drive sin out of the world is through the distribution of Bibles in proper channels."

Some 800 Gideons were here for the opening of their 17th annual international convention here.

During the past 32 years the organization has given away more than 1,570,000 Bibles, Mr. Hardin said.

Woman's Party, 91 Years Old, Hails Equal Rights Amendment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 20—Celebrating the 91st anniversary of the first woman's rights convention in Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1848, members of the National Woman's Party here last night hailed their proposed Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution as the next step in freeing women from the bonds of unequal laws.

The story of Seneca Falls convention, at which Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton led the demand for equal rights in the franchise, education, industry, the professions, marriage, and law, was recounted by Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, a vice chairman of the party who concluded:

"The Equal Rights Amendment will complete the work so valiantly inaugurated 91 years ago."

The public meeting here, together with similar celebrations in other sections of the country, formally inaugurated a Woman's Party campaign to make July 19 of each year "women's independence day."

The feminists joyfully announced word from Alice Paul, chairman of the World Woman's Party at Geneva, that the International Labor Office has agreed to consider requests from various women's organizations that equal rights for men and women would be a basic principle in future I. L. O. conventions and that both men and women be included in all delegations to I. L. O. conferences.

Fair Cuts Executives' Pay In Extending Economy Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 20—All executives of the New York World's Fair, from its President, Grover A. Whalen, down to "the man in charge of messenger boys," received a 10 per cent pay cut in the current drastic drive for lower operating costs, it was made public today in Mr. Whalen's first press interview since the Fair opened April 30.

At the same time, it was reported that 150 members of the Fair's police force had been dismissed from a total set by the police themselves at 600.

Mr. Whalen admitted that the gate had not been satisfactory and that Tuesday's dismissals, which he placed at 410, were necessary to balance the Fair's new budget which goes into effect today.

Put on Preferred List

Among those dismissed Tuesday was the entire information corps of 250 college boys. Mr. Whalen said that fair police, ticket-takers, street cleaners, chairpushers and many employees in other categories would be trained to answer visitors' questions. He also announced that members of the dismissed information corps had been placed on a preferential hiring list for any vacancies.

Mr. Whalen refused to disclose the amount of money to be saved by the salary cuts, but reports have placed his own salary at $100,000 a year. Another saving will be made through the elimination of the fireworks displays given at the Lagoon of Nations, although the reason announced for the curtailment is that this display has been interfering with that given nightly in the amusement zone.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia yesterday bought the first combination entrance, food and amusement ticket, with which the Fair hopes to stimulate week-end attendance. The Mayor purchased one adult and three children's combinations from Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., well-known screen actor, who was at the Children's World celebration.

Bargain Ticket Rates

These combination tickets, good for either Saturday or Sunday of this week, sell to adults for $1 and to children for 50 cents and give an entrance, food and amusement value of $2.25. The Fair announced that a "very satisfactory advance sale" was reported from the hotels, business houses, news stands, banks, and other public places where the tickets are on sale.

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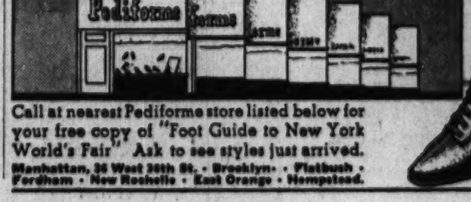

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The City of the Four Winds

A Tale of New York One Hundred Years Ago

By Emma Gelders Sterne

Chapter Three

It was in the little garden at the back of the stone house in the County of Kilkenny—in that part of Ireland where the roses grow reddest—that Kathleen McGilvray had heard the first talk about America. Timothy and Michael and Ellen had been sitting on the garden bench and Patsy had been a baby in the cradle.

"Is it America you're talking now, Patrick McGilvray?" her mother had asked. "What other miracles will you think up out of that head of yours?"

"Out of my head? Not a bit of it," her father had replied. Then, laying aside the bagpipes he had been playing, he picked up a newspaper and began to read from it. It was his own newspaper and he had written the piece himself. But he read with the detached and triumphant air of one who, by appeal to high authority, once and for all settled an argument.

"America," he read, "is the hope of the Old World and the New. This scholar's talk and twaddle about the states of Greece is nothing. The supremacy of Athens, the moral grandeur of Sparta, the magnificence of Republican Rome are mere shadows to New York as she is and means to be."

In the two years that had passed since that day, Patrick McGilvray had managed to lose his newspaper. There was enough money to provide passage in the steerage of the sailing packet, The Great Washington, but little beyond it. Which disturbed the McGilvrays not one particle. Weren't they going to America?

Thirty Days at Sea

When Patrick McGilvray brought his children on board the boat, the aft deck was like a fair for noise and bustle and confusion. Each family had provided food supplies for the voyage, as well as all the regular baggage of moving. There were great barricades of boxes and barrels, crates of live ducks and chickens and geese and even a cow belonging to an old woman from Donegrha.

In high good humor, Patrick made a ring of their own bundles and boxes and set the children inside it. Then he went off with his bagpipes slung over his shoulder to search out one old chest that had been forgotten.

While he was on the shore of the cove, a wind sprang up, and the schooner sailed out of the harbor without him. Had she been more knowing of the ways of sailing ships, Kate might have given the alarm in time, but all the bells and shouting and hoisting of sail had no special meaning to her, and the ship was well out of the harbor before she realized what was happening.

It was not in Kate's nature to be frightened, and the other children took their cues from her. When a thorough search of the ship proved the fact beyond doubt, the young McGilvrays settled down, calmly enough, to making the voyage alone. . . .

The days of the voyage passed serenely enough, the first 29 of them. On the morning of the next day, land came in sight. But it was smelled before seen. That incredible smell of fresh plowed fields came to the travellers stronger than the water smells before it was light enough to see the brown earth and the first green leaves of the trees.

Unexpected Dilemma

Kathleen was making her way along the narrow passage from the deck, when she overheard words that turned the world upside down for her.

"Just leave the McGilvray boxes." The ship's mate was giving directions about getting the luggage ready for landing. "Don't disturb them in any fashion. It's decided there's nothing to do but carry the children back to Ireland."

"Aye, sir."

The two seamen went on, paying no attention to the girl pressed against the dark wall, still as a shadow.

To be within sight of America and not to set foot upon it! To have her father even now on the high seas hurrying westward and herself not on shore to greet him . . . to pass her father's ship perhaps, on the ocean, at night, in silence! Here was something not to be borne if it could be prevented.

Resolutely, she turned toward the common room where their hammocks hung in one corner. First she pulled out the big carpet bag that held the clothes they had to wear on shipboard. From this, she chose three large kerchiefs and laid them out on the floor. In one, she set a ruby-red mug with the letters of Ellen's name in tarnished silver on the rim. Then she folded as many garments as the square would hold and tied the corners into a small bundle.

The second kerchief she filled similarly and beside it she laid a pair of patent leather boots with yellow laces, because she knew it would distress Michael to leave them behind. In the third kerchief she fastened some silver Apostle spoons. Kathleen padded these well with white starched shirts of Tim's and fastened the bundle to a sack of dried beans left from the provisions for the voyage.

Making Plans

She dressed herself in three extra petticoats and her best striped silk skirt and embroidered pantalettes and black velvet spencer, fished a silver dollar out of an old chest and tied it in the other corner of the yellow handkerchief. Then she went back on deck, and whispered to Tim to bring Michael and Ellen down to the cabin.

"I have to talk quickly," Kate explained. "Somebody might come any minute now. Faith and it's serious. I'd have you be still as cabbages while you listen. You Ellen, take this bundle and hold on to it. It has your mug inside and you can take your doll too if you promise to carry it yourself, because all of us will have our hands full. The ship's Captain wants to carry us back to Ireland on the homeward voyage and I think our father wouldn't like that—not now that we have come in sight of America.

"What I thought was, we'd try to elude the sailors. If we keep very quiet they might be too busy to notice us. I have put on as many clothes as I can walk in and I shall wear the Persian shawl and carry out the piece of wool from the spinning. I cannot bear to leave it and Michael so hard on the knees of his trousers."

"What about Lucifer matches and Pa's pistol?"

"The matches you can take, but no fire-arms."

"And what about a book? How will you know how to finish the story?" Michael interrupted.

"And oughtn't we to take my music box?" whispered Ellen.

"You see how it is," Kate said to Timothy.

"Oh, all right?" he yielded regretfully. "But one thing I've got to take, Kate, if I can catch her. You can see, can't you, I oughtn't to leave my bantam hen?"

So it was that five children and one bantam hen set out to make their way in New York. As Kate had hoped, the confusion and tumult helped them to escape notice entirely.

Afoot in a Strange City

Kate took Patsy up in her arms, so they could make better progress and started up town from the Battery. The buildings looked large and forbidding and there was a greater crowd than she had ever seen. She was glad enough to come to a small oval green where there was a bench and a bit of quiet.

"Bowling Green," Timothy spelled out the name on a lamp post. "Over yonder begins the Broadway. Now that's a street I have heard of."

"So have I," said Kate.

"So have I," said Michael and Ellen in unison and they all felt better for having seen a street whose fame had come all the way to Ireland.

"I think we'd best take an omnibus to the end of town. I wonder which goes the farthest and what is the fare?"

The nearest omnibus driver proved to be a gallant and benevolent gentleman. He came up as soon as they had taken their seats and asked the ages of the children in a brogue as redolent of Ireland as Timothy's own.

"Kate's 12 and I'm nine," it was Tim who answered. "And Michael's seven and Ellen's almost six and Patsy's not yet three and we want to go as far as you'll take us but we haven't got only a dollar and can ill spare much of that!"

"Twelve and nine and seven and six and not quite three . . . that's hardly the age, taken altogether, of a good sized man or woman. I could charge you a single fare. But yet one fare for the five doesn't seem wholly reasonable. I tell you what, it's not a crowded time of day and I think the bus will not be harder for the horses to pull for you young ones being aboard it. Just set quiet if you like till we come to Washington Square."

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story So Far

When Jonathan Post, a monitor in the school off Chatham Street, outside the Park, caught sight of a small red-haired scholar whom he had never seen before, he knew he must report his presence to the headmaster. Questioned at recess the newcomer said his name was Timothy and he came from "Dragon's Hill." After school, Jonathan followed him up Broadway, along the canal, and past 23rd Street, then lost him. Seeing a curl of smoke coming from a shanty, he knocked, was admitted, found Timothy, Kathleen, his sister, and the younger children inside and gradually heard the story of the McGilvrays' arrival in New York.

Drawn by Marc Simont

Five children and one bantam hen set out to make their way in New York

Encounters in a Jungle

It would be difficult to find a better place in which to see wild animals in their natural haunts than an Indian jungle, and those who are on the look-out for big game seldom fail to come across it there.

One morning, friends of mine were driving along a narrow, bumpy track in a small saloon car, when they suddenly encountered a full grown tiger sunning himself at the edge of the jungle. Disconcerted? The tiger wasn't! He merely sauntered across the path in front of the slowly approaching car and slipped into the undergrowth from which place of advantage, camouflaged by the light and shadow of thick ferns and creepers, he no doubt watched the intruders as they went by.

On another occasion these same friends, while driving at night through dense forest in a closed car, saw, in front of the head-lights, three large tigers moving along in the same direction as themselves. The great beasts had spread themselves across the road which was not intended for three tigers and a motor car (even a very little one) to travel abreast.

Embarrassing Attentions

One tiger kept dodging about in front of the bonnet, which made anything but quite slow driving impossible. Another padded along so close to the side of the car that the lady occupant could have touched its head had she felt so inclined. It would not have been wise to stop, or even to try to turn, so my friends threaded their way between the beasts, which were quite content to lollop along for some distance with what may have appeared to them to be a new species of monster.

As soon as the tiger in front gave a chance to get by, the lady let down her window and flashed a powerful electric torch into the face of the one that was keeping pace beside the car, intending to frighten it off.

"Didn't it run away?" I asked.

"No," was the reply, "but we did! I've never driven so fast before or since."

A third incident took place at dusk when my friends, driving past a golf course situated near the forest, saw what looked like a tree raised up on a giant tee. As the car drew nearer the "stump" moved and resolved itself into a finely spotted panther, blinking at the glare of the head-lights. As the car passed, the huge cat slunk away into the shadows.

Page the Car

One of the most amusing experiences was that of two young planters who set out in search of a "rogue" elephant which had been misbehaving itself and had a price on its head. The men drove to the point nearest to the place where the elephant had last been seen, hid their car safely (as they thought) and continued on foot to the spot where they hoped to find the great beast feeding.

Ensconced in a tree they waited for hours, but saw no sign of an elephant. At last, weary and hungry, they decided to give up their quest and walk back to their car. But to their dismay it was not there.

Mystified, they searched around, and presently espied something shining among the branches of a tree. This turned out to be the hub of one wheel of the missing car, and near by another wheel was discovered, adorning a second branch. Further search revealed the remains of the machine, trampled and crushed almost beyond recognition. The "rogue" had found their not-so-well-hidden car, and had paid it such pressing attentions before taking his departure that it had completely succumbed!

Barbara Korb

Friendships for the Holidays

Our Mail Bag

We have a very international Mail Bag column this time, for we are starting it with paragraphs from letters from young people in three foreign countries—Switzerland, Hungary and Argentina—and publish farther on an invitation to correspondents, extended by a girl in England.

Writing from Buenos Aires, Argentina, South America, Nancy H-H, says:

"I have been reading the letters of the mail bag in the Monitor, and I would like to join it. I collect stamps. I haven't got very many yet, as I've only just begun.

"I also like roller skating and riding my bike, and I am learning to play the piano.

"I would like to exchange stamps with any little girl about 11 years old, living in England, Switzerland, Africa or any other country."

From Budapest, Hungary, comes a letter from Georgette R. (14).

"I should like to tell you a little about our beautiful country," she says. "Budapest is divided in half by the Danube. Pest is the old part and Buda is the residential. Buda has beautiful hills. Its cliffs come right to the Danube at one point in Budapest.

"There is a huge plain called 'Hortobazy' where famous Hungarian cattle are raised. In another region we grow delicious fruit.

"I am interested in sports, music, foreign languages, literature, but principally in the English one. I should like to correspond with girls about 15 years old."

The letters from Switzerland are from two boys.

Herbert R. (17), of Geneva, Switzerland, says he would like to correspond with boys living in Australia, New Zealand or any island in the Pacific ocean where English is spoken.

"My hobbies are geography, travelling, languages, mineralogy, and music (violin)," he says. "I will gladly exchange stamps."

Lucien A., of Geneva, Switzerland, would like especially to correspond with boys in Melbourne, Sydney, Canberra or Adelaide, Australia. And here is what he says about friendships he has made already through the Mail Bag:

"Today I desire to express you my deep gratitude for our Mail Bag. Two years ago I wrote you in order to apply for a correspondence and my name was published in a Monitor of June. Well, since this moment I have had the best friends I have known.

"I received approximately 10 answers. I correspond still with six and particularly two boys of Boston. The others are in Providence (Rhode Island), Seattle (Washington), Yakima (Washington), Holden (Massachusetts), and Reddith (England)."

Lucy J. (12), of Keokuk, Iowa, says she is in the eighth grade, and is interested in corresponding with girls from foreign countries. She would like correspondents in Great Britain and her possessions.

Shirley B. (12) of New Bedford, Massachusetts, would like to exchange stamps with girls anywhere outside of the United States. Her hobbies are collecting stamps, swimming, roller skating, riding her bicycle, playing the piano, and camping. She is very fond of animals, too.

Peggy K. (12) of Kearny, New Jersey, tells us she has found many very nice friends through the Mail Bag, and would like to correspond with girls anywhere about her age. She is in the eighth grade, plays the piano, and lists as her chief hobbies reading, corresponding, and sewing. Last September she read twenty books. She also enjoys many sports and games. She has four sisters and a brother and reads Monitor stories to those who are too young to read it for themselves.

Jessie W. (13) of Beacon, New York, is in the eighth grade, and she and her best friend vie for first place in the class. Her favorite author is Mark Twain. Her friends joined her in an adventure of reporting, and she will be glad to tell any girls who write of her interesting experiences.

Mildred U. of Waterville, Maine, would enjoy a girl correspondent in Ireland, preferably 13 or 14 years of age.

Dorothy L. (13) of Berkeley, California, wants correspondents in any part of the world who are interested in her hobbies of ice skating, roller skating, swimming, piano, singing, and dancing.

Muriel H. (14) of Hempstead, Long Island, New York, is a freshman in high school and would be eager to answer all letters from other countries as well as the United States. Her chief hobby is attending an indoor roller skating rink near her home. She also enjoys playing the piano, reading, and swimming.

Peggy N. (15) of Horfield, Bristol 7, England, welcomes correspondence with girls in the United States, Hawaii, or Australia. She finds the Monitor very helpful and interesting. Her hobbies are dancing, swimming, music and photography.

Anne B. (15) of Merchantville, New Jersey, tells us she has met several interesting girls through the Mail Bag. She says her hobbies are tennis, photography, ping-pong and horseback riding, and she asks girls in any English speaking country to write to her.

Jean R. (16) of Mohawk, New York, says that her chief interests are sports and music, and would like to have Mail Bag correspondents. She is a Junior in High School.

Remember—it is our custom for girls to write to girls and boys to boys. We cannot publish the same name in our list oftener than once in two years.

Please List My Name!

May we remind all our friends who read this column that the privilege of having names listed in the Mail Bag is extended to girls and boys under 20 years of age in families that subscribe to The Christian Science Monitor.

We receive many letters from girls and boys saying that a friend has told them about the Mail Bag or that they have seen a notice about it in a local publication, and asking us to help them get correspondents by publishing their names in this column.

We are very happy indeed to know that these friends of the Mail Bag want to pass news of it along. To avoid misunderstanding, however, we want to ask them to be sure to make it clear that the privilege of having names published is extended to girls and boys in the homes of subscribers.

A Reminder

Girls and boys who write to ask that their names be published in the Mail Bag list should give the name and address of the Monitor subscriber in their family. This helps us to identify them in the records and often makes it possible to publish their names more quickly.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor giving your full name and address.

Do not write in asking for names and addresses; we do not give them out.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage is will take.

Children writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

Skippers All

All Aboard for the Sail Across the Lake

By Arthur H. Baldwin

We can talk about sailboats all our days, and buy or build whole fleets of them, but unless we know how to sail the small things they won't do us much good, will they?

Some of you boys already know how to sail them though. You know what is meant by running and reaching and beating. You know how to bend on a sail, and how to shove off from a pier. You know the rules of the road too, and what to do in case a man flops overboard or your boat capsizes. But for the benefit of you other boys who have not yet had such instruction, but still have a yearning to become salty, here is a little information that might rub off those landlubberish corners.

But first, what is meant by sailing anyway? When a fellow sails, doesn't he just jump into his boat, hoist his sails, and go where the wind takes him? Not by a long shot! Real sailing is going where you want to go, at any time and in any weather. And going there safely and smartly under canvas alone.

To accomplish this act creditably, you must first have some slight acquaintance with the theory of sailing. And here is that theory boiled down into a rather unscientific nutshell.

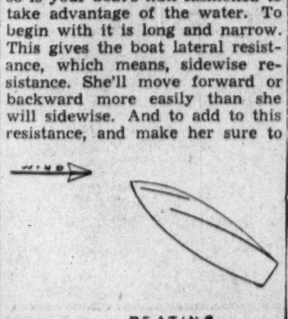
The Pull and the Push

Theoretically your sail is acted upon by the wind much as an airplane's wing is acted upon. That is, as the wind or breeze pours across its surfaces, a pull is set up on one side and a push on the other. With a sail it is the back side, or outboard side, of the canvas that receives the pull, the inboard side that feels the push. And thus, with these two forces acting together, the boat is moved by her sail.

The strangest fact, however, is that on most points of sailing the pull is greater than the push. And it is this lift or suction behind the sail that really makes a boat sail—and toward the wind at that! The same principle is at work when a boat sails across the wind only here the suction is not quite so great. There is a push also.

When sailing before the wind with the sail broad off at right angles to the breeze, push and pull are about equally divided. Therefore, always remember when sailing that the angle of your sail to the wind is most important. A good pull is as good as a good push.

Just as your sail is shaped to take most advantage of the breeze, so is your boat's hull fashioned to take advantage of the water. To begin with it is long and narrow. This gives the boat lateral resistance, which means, sidewise resistance. She'll move forward or backward more easily than she will sidewise. And to add to this resistance, and make her sure to move forward or backward, a keel or centerboard is added.



Now all of this resistence to broadside movement is necessary for just one reason. When your boat is sailing on the wind the suction on the sail is at right angles to the wind. But since your boat can't slide sidewise, she slides forward. When she is sliding as close into the eye of the wind as possible she is said to be beating, because she is then beating against the wind. Sailing across the wind is called reaching. And when you sail away from the wind you are running. These are the three major positions that a boat may take. They are illustrated in the cuts just below. Note the sails and their angles to the wind.

However, let us now get into our boats and bend our sails. Too much theory gets boresome.

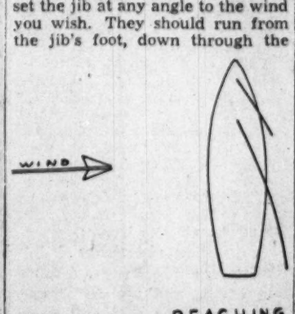
In putting your sails into the mast and boom, watch out that you don't spoil the shape of the canvas. It has been cut to take a certain shape when hoisted. If you pull the foot out too far along the boom, or hoist the sail up too high, that shape will be destroyed. Pull the foot out just taut enough to take the wrinkles out of the canvas, then belay the after end, or clew of the sail, securely down to the boom. Don't depend on the outhaul rope alone for this job. Use another short rope as well.

Another point! Before hoisting your mainsail be sure that the halyard is securely attached to the headboard. If you are not using a snap hook for this job, use two half hitches and secure the end to the standing part with a bit of marline. Hoist the mainsail a little more than hand taut.

And Now the Jib

Your Jib is another matter. If it has a wire luff rope, pull that sail up hard. And, again, watch your halyard fastening.

Before hoisting the jib you should attach the jib sheets. These are the two lines that enable you to set the jib at any angle to the wind you wish. They should run from the jib's foot, down through the fearleads on the boat's deck, and back aft to the cockpit. Be sure that they are not twisted.



After you have your sails hoisted, coil down the two halyards, both for the mainsail and for the jib, and upset them both onto the floorboards of the cockpit forward. This is done so that whenever you wish to lower sail, these two lines will run clear and not become tangled in the blocks. Fasten them to the belaying pins (or cleats if you are using cleats) with twists only and just one half hitch.

So now, after looking over our boat, and seeing that all lines and oars and poles are out of the way and neatly stowed, we are ready to go.

This is how to shove off:

Move your boat to a spot where she can lie with her bow dead into the wind. Decide on which tack you expect to start sailing, or, in other words, over which side of your boat you want the wind to come. If you choose the right, or starboard side, you are going off on the starboard tack. If you choose the left side you are going off on the port tack. Trim in the jib to suit the tack, using the starboard sheet if you expect to sail on the port tack.

Shove off by merely pushing the bow away from the wind in the direction you wish to go. Have your centerboard down. Trim in your mainsail by the main sheet. Hold your tiller to windward until under way, then gradually ease it as the boat starts moving.

It is of supreme importance in shoving off that your boat's bow must be in the wind before you set her adrift. Never try to get away from any other position, especially in the beginning. Always head her into the wind. If there is an onshore breeze, get your anchor over the stern and swing the boat around.

So finally we are actually sailing. What do we do next? Well, let's continue close-hauled for a while. Let's keep both sails trimmed in close to the boat and sail up the lake against the wind. Our centerboard is down all the way. Our jib is trimmed in as flat as we can get it with our starboard sheet. We are on the port tack. Our mainsail too is so placed that the boom lies over the starboard deck.

Looking aloft we see that the small red pennant at the head of the mast whips out in line with the mainsail. That pennant is our guide—we keep it in line with the canvas, and at the same time we see that the luff, or leading edge of the mainsail, just shivers. From those two signs we know that we are heading our boat as close into the wind as she will sail. She is perfectly balanced. The tiller rests amidships, and there is little pull. Both sails are doing their full job.

And thus we cross the lake.

(This is the fourth article in this series on sailing. The fifth will be published on this page next Thursday.)

HAPPY BOYS!

They like going to a private school

Education is an interesting happy experience at the private school. The close, friendly relationship between teacher and student is helpful in developing the child's individual abilities. The instruction has a tendency to be less formalized, more progressive, and vital. Sports, hobbies, and other interests may be pursued in association with wholesome youths.

For help in choosing the right school consult the school advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor. They are published Tuesdays and Saturdays on the Education Page.

Solve Your School Problem

SELECT A MONITOR-ADVERTISED SCHOOL

CAMPS FOR BOYS

CAMP SANGAMON for Boys
Last half season starts July 29th.
Free riding—16 horses and ponies; swimming; woodcraft; pottery; studio; boating; hiking in the Green Mts.
Fee for 4 weeks $100
Post season rate: $25 per week
Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Smith, Directors, Pittsford, Vt.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CAMPS

PIKE'S
Progressive Camp and School
for little children
GENEVA, ILLINOIS
35 miles West of Chicago
Special features — Pony Riding and Swimming. Tutoring if desired. Also Winter School. Write or phone for information. Tel. Geneva 862.

Kennebunkport Holding Fast To Traditions of Its Early Days

In Search of New England
Thirteenth of 18 Articles

KENNEBUNKPORT, Maine—Narrow streets, shaded by old maples and elms, are lined by prim white houses with green blinds, set near the sidewalks; small stores and lunchrooms near the bridge are closed, waiting for summer visitors to arrive; crumbling docks with rotting piles and timbers line both sides of the river, which is only a few yards wide now, for it is low tide. On one bank, between two houses, where there is no old dock, three men are building a broad beamed 30-foot boat, we are told some deep-sea fisherman may buy. A small hotel is to open in a fortnight, and its blankets are airing on long clothes lines, stretched across its lawn. There's almost no one about, but storekeepers politely answer the few questions one needs to ask.

This is Kennebunkport, Maine, in early June, preparing for hundreds of summer visitors, or waiting for them to come. It is reached by turning off the concrete of Route 1, just beyond Wells, 20 or so miles from Portsmouth, and taking a black road four miles toward the coast. This crosses the Kennebunk River a long mile from the sea, and immediately one is in the heart of a once-important port. Its Customs House collected duties on cargoes brought chiefly from the West Indies, but in part from England and the Continent.

Little Changed

In outward appearance of its homes and public buildings, the village itself has changed but little since its years of high prosperity. Homes of townsmen who became well-to-do or wealthy here, from building or operating ships, all seem to stand as then—simple, adequate and dignified—on Main Street and Green Street. The brick Customs House, apparently built about 1800 for a dwelling, now bears a little sign, "Public Library," its flaking paint giving it a pleasant, aged look. The spired Congregational Church has a classic portico with massive columns, that seems at once to belong elsewhere. Later we learn this was added long after the church was built, which was in 1764.

First-time visitors always seem to arrive at low tide, we were told, so get an unfair impression of the place. For our part, that tide pleased very well, for the stay was long enough to bring the other extreme of high water. This made it easy to imagine craft of goodly draft tied at docks now disused and falling. Upstream and down, salt water spread wide over flats and marshes at high tide and one readily believed when told that canoes ascend the river seven miles, riding up and back with the tide most of the way. Most of the summer sail and mortor boats anchor in the old harbor and turn down stream to the open sea for their sport, finding miles of sandy beaches if they turn westward, or wild and rocky shores toward east and north.

But diversity of shore means still more to those on land, who fill the houses and several large hotels, half a mile down river from the village. Most of the homes are about the rugged occean front, scattered over the hundreds of acres that townsmen found too barren to cultivate, for bare ledges and low-growing trees dominate the rough land a mile or two east of the village.

Bostonians Came

It was in the early 1870's that a few Bostonians began to spend summers on this primitive shore, long sandy beaches in view across the river. The cottage of J. T. Trowbridge, story writer for youth, still stands between later and more costly neighbors. The Rev. George A. Gordon, long pastor of New Old South Church, chose a site beside the river, near Margaret Deland's place. Also from Boston was the artist Abbott Graves who had summer classes here.

Among notables at present in the public eye are the authors Booth Tarkington and Kenneth Roberts, the latter a native of adjoining Kennebunk. These men, close friends, have houses well away from the shore, Mr. Roberts' being in a remote and wild location. Mr. Tarkington's is so thickly screened by trees and shrubbery that only a glimpse may be had of it, but it is nearer the river, where he acquired an old shop from a small-boat builder.

One would never guess it from his stories of inland characters, but Mr. Tarkington's hobbies are nautical, emphatically. That old shop built over the water and near the community boat club, has been made a delightful and spacious lounging retreat, the offshore end opening onto a little landing pier. Close beside the old building he has beached a superannuated schooner, The Regina.

Not until 1820 did Kennebunk receive its present name. For more than a century it was Arundel, named for the Lord who bore this title, as well as being Earl of Warder. Although he never came to America, his young bride was sent to the town, but did not long survive.

Where we saw the three men building a boat near the bridge in the village, many and large ones were launched between 1800 and the 60's. Daniel Lord was a leader in shipping activities, his buff and white mansion of the early 1800's dominating the hillside from Green Street. It is owned by a descendant, while a daughter occupies an adjoining home. Through such people and residences one feels strong visible ties with a past strangely different from the present, in the sources of the town's prosperity, and in all ways of living.

Carl Greenleaf Beede

Kennebunkport and Kennebunk in Their Ocean Setting

Kennebunk Chamber of Commerce

Historic Maine Area Active With Summer Vacationists and Residents

The stream dividing this picture enters the ocean at the upper right, and is the boundary between Kennebunk at the right and Kennebunkport at the left. The old village fills the lower left part of the view, most of the houses hidden by trees. The shore and hills in the middle distance and beyond make up the section of summer estates and hotels, with advantages of beaches, open ocean for sailing, rugged shore, and the Kennebunk River for mooring sailboats and for canoeing.

British Search Basis for Allied Loans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 20—Important issues affecting the fundamental bases of British financial help to its new European allies are temporarily delaying conclusion of negotiations for a British loan to Poland.

The Polish loan, like others of this kind, is divided into two sections—one being in the form of guaranteed trade credits through the Export Credits Department. This agency has large sums at its disposal for the purpose of guaranteeing to reimburse British exporters if their foreign customer should for some reason or other fail to pay for what he has bought.

The other part of help consists in facilitating the flotation of ordinary long or medium-termed loans which at present cannot be placed on the British market without the Treasury's approval.

Difficulties Over Cash Loan

In Poland's case it has already been agreed that the sum of £8,000,000 should be made available under the export credits system, and the further sum of £8,500,000 in cash in the form of an Anglo-French loan.

Difficulties have now arisen about the British share of the cash loan which, it is understood, amounts to £5,000,000. The British Government demands that all of this sum should be spent in Britain. The Poles declare they cannot wait for certain articles until British supplies are available, and then add that in some cases British goods are not suitable for their requirements.

It is also pointed out that even if the Poles do spend the money outside Britain, the country they buy from will be paid in sterling, and so in the end somebody will have to spend the money on buying British goods, even if Poland doesn't.

Indeed it is argued in some circles that to deny the Polish Government the right to buy where it likes is to adopt totalitarian methods of finance instead of the free exchange system that Britain has hitherto favored.

Delays in Eastern Europe

Analogous difficulties have been arising throughout the recent series of loans and credits which the British have been negotiating in Eastern Europe. Thus when Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, a Government economic expert, went to Bucharest and Athens a couple of months ago in connection with financial help to Greece and Rumania, one of the points on which he is understood to have insisted most strongly was that the countries concerned should first come to terms with their creditors under the previous loan contracts on which they had been declared in default. This attitude was severely criticized in the countries concerned on the grounds that the previous loans had been made by private individuals and institutions, and had nothing to do with the British Government.

Export Outlets Needed

There is a growing feeling in British financial circles that the whole question of the investment of British capital abroad, but primarily that of loans and credits to foreign governments, needs overhauling.

The theory is advanced that if Britain wishes the smaller countries of Europe to be freed from the domination of German power politics it must enable them to find an alternative market for at least part of their surplus outputs, a great part of which at present goes to Germany. Thus about 80 per cent of Bulgaria's foreign trade is with Germany, 50 per cent of Hungary's and Yugoslavia's.

Hitherto the British Government has studiously avoided helping these three countries on the grounds that they are already in the German orbit, which each of them strongly denies. Bulgaria, for instance, has been pleading for a small credit of about £400,000 for more than a year. Yet when Sir Frederick Leith-Ross paid his visit to Bucharest and Athens he conspicuously avoided stopping at Sofia, though it is midway between the other two Capitals.

Wealth Draft Planned By Free City's Senate

By the Associated Press

Free City of Danzig, July 20

The German - controlled Danzig Senate is actively getting ready for conscription of men and wealth. It is preparing a decree giving itself sweeping authority to require all citizens to serve the State, and further giving itself power to commandeer private property in defense of the community.

The Free City Government already has authority under a decree to conscript men for its enlarged police force, which has been increased to 4,000 men on active duty.

Liquor Ban Lifted In Mexican Town

JUAREZ, Mexico (AP)—Yielding to the demands of businessmen and labor leaders, Gov. Gustavo Talamantes July 19 lifted for 30 days a ban on the sale of hard liquor in this border city.

The Presidential ban on liquor had been placed in effect July 18. The next day every business house in the city—once an oasis for thirsty Americans—closed its doors in a protest strike.

Governor Talamantes said he rescinded the order temporarily to permit conferences with President Cardenas.

Canada Increases Footwear Products

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Quebec—Leather footwear manufactured in Canada during the three months ended March 31 totals 5,586,003 pairs, compared with 5,348,425 in the corresponding period of 1938.

The March production amounted to 2,212,276 pairs, an increase over the preceding month of 359,047 pairs, or 19 per cent, and an increase over March, 1938, of 102,820 pairs or 5 per cent.

Total for March is classified (according to size), as follows: footwear for women, 1,051,785 pairs, or 48 per cent of total output; for men, 653,059 pairs, or 29 per cent; for misses and children, 303,814, or 14 per cent; for boys and youths, 106,810 pairs, or 5 per cent; and for babies and infants, 96,808 pairs, or 4 per cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—Poland is seeking new markets, chiefly in the Soviet Union and the Danzig Free City. This is because there has been a drastic reduction in its trade with the Third Reich. The initiative in this respect has come from Poland because it is asserted here that Germany has not fulfilled its obligations in reciprocal trade arrangements which hitherto existed.

The trade quota, fixed every quarter by a Polish-German Commission, for the next quarter has been reduced by 55 per cent. The normal quarterly quota until now has amounted to 76,000,000 zlotys ($15,200,000). But now the quota barely amounts to 29,000,000 zlotys. This, the lowest point yet reached in Polish-German exchange of goods, is the more significant when one remembers that Germany now includes Austria and a large part of former Czechoslovakia, which were both good customers of Poland.

In order to liquidate the large sums which Poland had "frozen" in Germany an arrangement was made that payment should be effected through exchange of goods. In return for agricultural produce sent to Germany Poland was to have received machines.

The quota fixed in October, 1938, was for 120,000,000 zlotys for a period of some years during which machines and industrial equipment were to be sent to Poland. This credit was to be paid by supplementary imports to Germany of foodstuffs to the value of 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 zlotys yearly.

Butter, corn, timber, and meat were sent to the Third Reich, but the machines have not yet been delivered to Poland and this country has been forced to find new markets. Warsaw has received an economic delegation from Danzig for the purpose of regulating trade relations between the Free City and Poland—relations which had deteriorated through National Socialist influence in the Free City.

Poland's trade with the U. S. S. R. has also improved recently in view of the better political relations between these two neighbor states. Whereas for several years after the Bolshevik Revolution there was scarcely any trade between the two, a brisk exchange is now being carried on. Polish coal goes to Leningrad from Silesia. Although Russia has its own coal mines, in view of insufficient railway transport, it still finds it cheaper to import by sea from Poland than to bring it from the Donetz district in the Ukraine.

Poland is also finding the U. S. S. R. is once more a customer for its textiles. Before the World War this country was the chief supplier of textiles and ready-made goods to Russia, of which it then formed a part. The loss of Russian markets was a great blow to Polish commercial life.

House to Identify Striking Teachers

NEW YORK (AP)—Lieut. Col. Brehon Somervell, local Works Projects Administrator, disclosed July 19 that the House Appropriations Subcommittee had requested the names of all persons taking part in a stoppage called by the WPA Teachers' Union for the noon hour.

He said the Subcommittee also wanted identified those who participate in a stoppage scheduled under the auspices of the Workers' Alliance, a union of WPA and unemployed workers.

Colonel Somervell said the request, the first of its kind, had come from Hiram A. Burton, chief investigator of the Subcommittee, which is headed by Representative Clifton A. Woodrum (D) of Virginia.

William Levner, President of Local 453 of the Teachers' Union, charged WPA officials with attempted intimidation.

The teachers' demonstration was planned to protest the dismissal of many employees who have been on educational and recreational projects for 18 months or longer.

Mr. Somervell, saying he was ignorant of the purpose of the Subcommittee's request, added the complete list of those walking out would be sent to Washington.

Mr. Levner said he expected 10,000 WPA employees to be affected by the stoppage. WPA records showed 15,548 persons employed in the educational and recreational field.

Oregon Misses Tuna

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASTORIA, Ore. — Fishermen and canners alike operating from this port are wondering what has become of the strange, but welcome, run of tuna fish that first appeared off the Oregon coast two years ago. Thus far this season nary a tuna fin has knifed through the Pacific waters in this vicinity.

Nonaggression Pact Aids German-Danish Relations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—German-Danish relations are generally considered here to be on a more satisfactory basis than for a long time past. The recent signing of the Nonaggression Pact was a recognition that Denmark understood where its basic interests lay and could not ignore the wishes of its powerful southern neighbor and second best customer.

This 10-Year Nonaggression Pact established the fact that neither signatory would resort to arms or any form of violence against the other. Such conditions are already included in the more comprehensive Kellogg Pact but the bilateral nature of the recent agreement is more in keeping with the Third Reich's ideas and its very signature is hailed by the National Socialists as yet another example of their contribution to European peace.

Denmark was the only one of the Scandinavian States which accepted the Reich offer of such an agreement. The other three—Norway, Sweden, and Finland—refused because their neutrality was better secured by refraining from all one-sided arrangements. This divergence of the Danes from a unified policy toward Germany did not begin with this pact issue. Their refusal to agree to an earlier proposal for a joint Scandinavian Defense Alliance prevented a concerted policy of military co-operation between this group of States which is so often thought of as a unit.

Denmark Stands Aloof

Denmark has also stood aloof from the rearmament policy which Norway and Sweden have adopted during the past few years. Its attitude is understandable. Denmark's aim is the same as those of the other three States—the maintenance of its neutrality against all comers. But because of its geographical situation, it must achieve this without the faintest possibility of suggestion that it is aiming against anybody, since it is clear that Germany alone could be regarded as its potential enemy.

Denmark's history has always been a struggle against the difficulties of its exposed position—difficulties which are all the more serious in these days of aerial warfare. An examination of the map will show how near Copenhagen is to the many German aerodromes scattered between Bremen and Ruegen. Under such circumstances, Denmark thinks of defense in quite different terms from those in which Norway and Sweden think in view of their frontiers on the Arctic Ocean. For these reasons and because of Germany's importance as a market for Danish agricultural products, Premier Thorwald Stauning is a staunch supporter of a good understanding between this country and his own.

There is but one outstanding question between these two neighbor States—that of the territory in Schleswig-Holstein ceded to Denmark in 1920. "Restored" would be a truer statement since this territory was taken from Denmark in 1864. But the problem of the return to Germany of this territory is "not actual" at the moment, just as for some years after the German-Polish Nonaggression Pact of Jan. 26, 1934, the Polish Corridor was forgotten for greater interests.

The frontier issue can always be used by Germany when it desires to impose its will upon Denmark, where the negotiations concern political or economic matters. Neutrality—as benevolent as possible—is all that the Reich requires of the Scandinavian States, a neutrality which will secure in case of war sure supplies of iron ore from Sweden and agricultural produce from Denmark. The experiences of the war of 1914-18, showed that such neutrality was much better than active participation, for both parties in the struggle. And it is the policy which those States see to be best in their own interest.

County Officers Meet

OGDEN, Utah (AP)—Jake J. Loy, Sherman, Texas, County Judge, was elected July 19 to head the National Association of County Officers. Officers who will serve with Mr. Loy include C. H. Beckett, Park Ann, Fla.; A. Shaw of North Carolina and Patrick Dupuis, New Bedford, Mass., Vice-Presidents.

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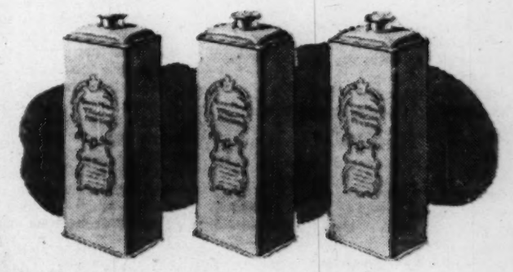

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The Home Forum

Full Moon Over Korea

As IN ANY mountainous country, the coming of evening in the Diamond Mountains of Korea was always a complex process, a chord of lights and shadows compared to the single note of twilight in a flat landscape. It came quite early in our particular canyon, there beside the pines and the resonant stream. Shadows would fill the ravine like water, with the tops of the opposite range rising above, holding the sunshine like a long golden island. At that hour we always went for a stroll down the road—following the sun a little way toward the west.

When we had rounded the bend and crossed the red bridge, the sudden blaze of light would strike our eyes. The day would seem at least an hour earlier, where the mountains opened. The sunlit half of the village had not yet lapsed into that leisurely end-of-the-day somnolence which had already stolen into the upper section. Women washed their pots and pans at the edge of the rocky stream. Men moved up the lane with crates of chickens on their backs. Their shadows, ten times the length of their bodies, streaked behind them, dragging like black cloth from their heels.

* * *

Here the valley split in three directions. The range of peaks to the east, leading on into the heart of the mountains, looked like lapis and amber in the late light. The pines on the southern ridge seemed to be stuck full of golden splinters. The range to the west could hardly be seen—a dark wall against which we could only gaze into the brilliance, blinking.

Then the sun dropped below it. All scents quickened. The wood-smoke from the shanties became more pungent. The pine-odor grew more spicy. The icy scent of the mountain stream freshened. The smell of red rocky earth and sweet thick grass deepened on the air. A chill laid its fingers upon our flesh, and abruptly we put on our sweaters. The voices of mothers could be heard in the village, calling their children home to supper in that guttural language, full of consonants, which reminded us of the Mongol speech. Twilight filled the valley with a violet haze.

Then, over the eastern rim of mountains, the full moon rose. Its light came up before it, a deep gold aura on the indigo sky, as if the thin pinnacles of the Kongosan were tall noble heads wearing a halo. For a few moments it balanced equally with the afterglow of the sunset on the west, so that shapes lay upon it without shadow, delicate in their perfect equilibrium. The figure of a high-class woman, walking slowly in her snow-white gauzy robes, looked faintly luminous, faintly incandescent. The highland air was so clear that the edges of the moon seemed trimmed precisely from gilt paper, without blur of line. Presently it rose—a thin bright segment, a narrow crescent, a half circle, finally the full orb. It floated in its own light, like a golden flower in a dark blue bowl of water. Over the "Ten Thousand Peaks," which the old Buddhist lore ascribes to the Diamond Mountains, the night of the full moon had begun.

* * *

Now the life of the hamlet came to a pause. Work was finished for the day. In any country, in the summertime, there is always a holiday atmosphere about the evenings when the moon is round and bright. Instinctively people seek excuses to feel *en fête*, no less in the Orient than in the Occident. In the poor little village of Choanji, we felt the universal festive sensation of release. It was unlikely, however, that the townsfolk appreciated the beauty of the scene; for most of them had doubtless lived there all their limited poverty-stricken lives, and knew no other moonlit landscape with which to compare it. They reacted unconsciously, in the way of creatures close to nature; like the little wood-animals which must then be tiptoeing, thousands and thousands of them, through the mysterious shadows of the forests which surrounded us for endless miles.

Despite the timeless elemental magic of the night, sounds of the twentieth century crept in among the silver verses of the stream, the tickling noises of the crickets, the broken cries of the wakeful birds. A man up the road was playing his radio, which banged against our ears from early morning until late at night. Just now it was broadcasting a play from Seoul. Like most other things in Korea, the play seemed half Chinese and half Japanese, with its clanging and plucking instruments, its nasal sing-song recitatives. Had it been tuned low, it might have been a suitable accompaniment to the Korean evening. Unfortunately, in the way of many radio fans on the other side of the world, such understatement was not the will of the owner. It clashed and shouted into the ancient glimmering quiet.

White shadows flitted leisurely here and there under the great pines which edged the lane, with their black silhouettes reaching up to touch the lighted sky. People were strolling restlessly up and down, or sitting on their doorsteps, or squatting on their heels on the pine needles, gossiping in loud carefree voices. The thin-pitched argument of an old village elder; a girl's trilling laughter; the swaggering tone of a young man boasting about his small pugnacious cock; the treble of a child raised in the universal key of questioning; all these sounds made a pattern of human thought upon the black design of pine-shadows.

In several places, men were shutting up their shops for the night. We could see them lifting wooden shutter-windows into place, with a scraping noise. Bald electric lights were snapped out, leaving the illumination to the moon. There was a steady, slow *clack-clack* of wooden clogs on the road; in contrast to the quiet pad of Korean cloth slippers. It was made by the Japanese hikers vacationing in the village who, kimono-clad after their steaming baths, were sauntering to and fro along the sandy lane. One young fellow, probably educated in a foreign school, was whistling "Schubert's Serenade" with a liquid, melancholy intensity. Three youths, strolling arm in arm, hummed in concert a little meandering Japanese tune.

* * *

We walked down to the bridge. Where the sun had previously gilded the open façades of the mountains, now the moon whitened them. The whole valley swam with light, rocks and pines making dark accents on its clarity. Below us, and stretching either way, the cold-scented stream glittered endlessly on and on among the boulders. A million changing sparkling points pricked its surface. The crystal sound of it was beautiful in our ears. It was like a musical road.

For many minutes, we stood there, feeling the silent moonlight soaking like silver dew into the pores of our consciousness. We were alone, except for one small Korean boy who should have been asleep long ago. He leaned against the railing in his tight white jacket and full white trousers, his finger in his mouth. He did not care about the moonlight on the mountains. He gazed only at us, a little inquisitive figure in the brilliant night.

MARGARET M. MACKAY

Lark's Feather

This little feather was pressed
To the sunny earth before,
Warm over the hidden nest
That it will find no more.

And often it brushed the sky
In ecstasy of flight—
The winds that happen by
Will find it airy and bright.

I have no way to tell
What winds bore it along—
I like to think it fell
Still quivering with song.

GLENN WARD DRESBACH

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By Courtesy of the Artist to The Christian Science Monitor

THE INNER AND OUTER HARBOR, POLPERRO: *A Linocut by F. H. Eames*

POLPERRO IS ALL steps and ladders and steep, narrow ways. How could it be otherwise with high cliffs pressing close in on either side and so many small homes lying between them? Numbers of cobbled streets, little wider than an average London pavement, run down to the harbor; a narrow stream—calling itself a river—cuts its way through flower-covered hills, wriggles between the cottages, and comes to rest in the blue waters of the sea; the fishing boats are packed close together, and the entrance to the harbor is so minute that the sides can be completely closed by dropping balks of timber into slots in the quay wall.

To make movement still more difficult, the little streets bristle with artists' easels, for who could resist the quaint porches, the immense chimney stacks, the outside stairways, the brightly painted doors and windows; in a word, the essence of Cornwall packed into so tight a compass? Every house claims a secret entrance, a hidden cupboard, a forgotten exit, telling of days when the Preventive Men were forced to live on board an old ship moored to the quay because no lodging could be procured for them in the town itself.

Above Polperro lies Crumplehorn Mill, and beyond the Mill a valley rising to the high land above. But the inhabitants who live by the waterside seldom trouble to get there, for the climb is long, and why should they leave the harbor with its sleepy quay, its trawlers rocking drowsily like wooden cradles on the tide, and its good strong scents and sounds so dear to a Cornishman's heart?

Stella Benson And The Whale

SOMEHOW IT SEEMS inherently right that Stella Benson should have loved animals. In "Portrait of Stella Benson," (London: Macmillan), her biographer, R. Ellis Roberts, has explained the degree to which she went in her love for all animals, but dogs especially. In one chapter he has quoted something which this remarkable young English writer has set down herself; and, of all living creatures, it turns out to be on the subject of an encounter with a whale. Like countless others, her passion for them began when she read "Moby Dick." This is Stella Benson's own account of what happened, as she was on one of her voyages to China:

"The ship met a whale, almost spout to spout, the other day. I was delighted,—I had never seen a whale so close but have a life-long passion for them (derived from *Moby Dick*, I think). The darling whale was sitting like a grey tumulus upon the lap of the sea—no doubt sun bathing, actually, but for a moment I thought it was dead. I can't tell you how relieved I was when it put up, very slowly and indolently, a square cynical nose, and spewed up a great fountain, to show how little it cared. Then—still with leisurely dignity—it very calmly stood upon its head (tail stuck up for at least a minute into the air), and it gradually dived and was seen no more. I can't tell you why it seemed so rapturously valuable to me, to see an animal living its own life in its own way,—doing its own thing, uncoerced—and especially valuable in that case, because I had supposed at first that the whale was dead. It seems to me so rare to see a thing about which you can only say *it is*—you can't interpose any *oughts* at all—and this condition is the only happiness I know. Any way, I was happy for 2 days after seeing the whale, and I kept on uneasily wondering what on earth was the matter with me—and then remembering. Oh, yes—of course—the whale."

He Was an Artist In Complexity

HENRY JAMES WAS always an acute, minute, tireless observer. He observed the external world constantly, and, though he was too busy with humanity to indulge often in long natural descriptions, he used delicate, fleeting touches to set human passion in just the background that would make it most impressive and most enthralling. He observed the outward frame of man with endless patient care and few have been more cunning in teasing it to yield its secrets. Above all, he observed the soul with curiosity and comprehension and even with tender sympathy.

Yet for all this constant and searching observation, as one studies James, one gets an overwhelming sense that to him life was chiefly interesting, not in itself, but as matter for art. The crowding, shifting, shuddering turmoil of human existence was stuff to make novels of, or it was nothing. "All art is expression," he says, "and is thereby vividness." But to him the expression was more than the thing expressed. Fact was crude, cumbrous, intrusive, perplexing.

His object was always to make an exquisite, perfect work of art, and life must be fitted, moulded, transformed into a flawless achievement of ideal beauty; not the shallow beauty which eschews superficial ugliness, but the larger harmony which draws all threads and strands together into the final triumph of workmanship.

He was a man whose whole life was in art, and to whom life and art were inextricably one. He had no wife, he had no children, he had no country; for his flitting and vagrant cosmopolitan youth uprooted him from America, and, although the Great War impelled him at last to declare himself an English citizen, he had too much the habit of the wide world to become definitely identified with any particular nation. He lived and thought and felt to write great novels, and he wrote them, novels of an impossible subtlety and complexity, yet too beautiful and too original for men to let them die. —From "American Portraits," by GAMALIEL BRADFORD. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Unbegrenzte Sichtbarkeit

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WOHL WENIG WETTERBERICHTE sind den Fliegern willkommener als solche, die auf „unbegrenzte Sichtbarkeit" lauten und reine Luft, klaren Himmel und ruhige Fahrt in Aussicht stellen. Aber nicht nur für Flieger, sondern auch für andere ist der Ausdruck bedeutungsvoll, da er etwas Tieferes als bloß technische Verwicklungen andeutet. Welchen Frieden und welche Freude würde z. B. die Gewißheit bestimmten, ununterbrochenen Fortschritts ohne Hindernisse oder Rückschläge in jeder Lebensbahn zur Folge haben!

Eine solche Gewißheit ist durchaus nicht unerreichbar. Wer Führung und Erleuchtung nur in sterblichen Theorien und Allheilmitteln sucht, kann sich manchmal vorübergehenden Erfolgs erfreuen, erlebt aber letzten Endes Enttäuschung und Vereitelung. Wendet er sich aber der auf die Bibel gegründeten Wahrheit zu, so hat er die sichere Grundlage für seine Hoffnung und verwirklicht Fortschritt und Wohlergehen. In der Religionsgeschichte ist das Bewußtsein des unbegrenzten Guten immer wieder die Erfahrung vieler frommen und geistiggesinnten Männer und Frauen gewesen. Christus Jesus hatte im höchsten Grade den wahren geistigen Blick, der ihn befähigte, jeden widrigen Zustand, der sich ihm darbot, zu überwinden.

Johannes war in der öden Umgebung auf der Insel Patmos so von geistigem Licht erfüllt, daß er das herrliche Gesicht „eines neuen Himmels und einer neuen Erde" (Offenb. 21, 1) empfing. In neuerer Zeit ist die Offenbarung der beweisbaren Wahrheit durch Mary Baker Eddys Reinheit und Hingebung der ganzen Menschheit zugänglich geworden. In den Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft haben viele das beweisbare und beglückende Verständnis erlangt, daß Gott das alles regierende, allmächtige Prinzip und der Mensch die geistige, vollständige und unfehlbare Widerspiegelung, der Ausdruck des göttlichen Gemüts ist. Die Nutzanwendung dieser Tatsachen, andächtiges Bestehen auf ihrer Wirklichkeit und ihrer gegenwärtigen Kundwerdung selbst angesichts offenkundiger Schwierigkeiten—wie Verlust, Begrenzung, Bestürzung, Unglück—hat schon Tausenden Freiheit, Fortschritt und Erfolg gebracht.

Ein Teil einer Definition des Ausdrucks „sichtbar" lautet: „mit dem Auge wahrnehmbar" und auch: „mental wahrnehmbar". Wenn man die großen Tatsachen des geistigen Seins, die nicht mit dem leiblichen Gesicht wahrgenommen werden, einigermaßen begreift, sieht man, daß die Möglichkeiten des geistigen Sehens unbegrenzt sind und durch materielle, endliche Zustände und Scheinhemmungen nicht gehindert werden. Man lernt, wie Paulus sagt (2. Kor. 4, 18), „nicht sehen auf das Sichtbare, sondern auf das Unsichtbare. Denn was sichtbar ist, das ist zeitlich; was aber unsichtbar ist, das ist ewig". Diese für den geistigen Sinn wahrnehmbaren ewigen Wahrheiten schließen unbegrenzbare Güte, Fülle und Harmonie in sich.

Der geistige Mensch ist nicht gefesselt, nicht gefallen, und er spiegelt das unendliche Gemüt, Gott, seinen Urheber, wider. Des Menschen Möglichkeiten, Gutes und Glückseligkeit auszudrücken, sind daher so uneingeschränkt und so unerschöpflich wie seine Quelle. In der menschlichen Erfahrung sind die Einwände, die dazu beitragen, Unklarheit oder Verdunkelung—Furcht, Zweifel, Entmutigung, Unwissenheit, Weltlichkeit, Sünde—hervorzurufen, die Folge des Glaubens, daß der Mensch ein von Gott getrenntes sterbliches Dasein habe. Aber die Christliche Wissenschaft enthüllt den Menschen als den individuellen Ausdruck des göttlichen Gemüts, der nur Vollkommenheit kennen kann, da das Gemüt vollkommen ist. Alle Eigenschaften Gottes einschließlich Wahrnehmung, Weisheit und Fähigkeit, kommen durch den Menschen zum Ausdruck.

Freiheit von einem falschen Sinn der Verantwortlichkeit und von der niederdrückenden Furcht vor Mißerfolg wird gewonnen, wenn man des Menschen ewiges Einssein mit seinem himmlischen Vater erkennt. Welche Ruhe von der Erkenntnis kommt, daß der Mensch als Gottes Idee oder Widerspiegelung alle Fähigkeit und Klugheit nur von dem göttlichen Gemüt empfängt, und daß diese Widerspiegelung unwandelbar, ewig und unumstößlich ist! Ebenso sind dem Menschen, der makellosen Kundwerdung des Lebens, abergläubische Annahmen betreffs Krankheit, Alter, Unfall unbekannt. So anmaßend, erschreckend oder hartnäckig der Augenschein der Disharmonie dem materiellen Sinn scheinen mag, die geistige Harmonie allein ist allerhaben und wirklich. Diese Tatsache dringlich und unbeirrt erfassend, kann man über falsche Annahmen siegen und seine gottgegebene Herrschaft beweisen.

„Gottes Gaben überbieten des Menschen beste Träume", schrieb einst ein beliebter Dichter wohl als milde, aber wirkungsvolle Zurechtweisung der menschlichen Neigung, zu entwerfen, was wohl das Beste und Wünschenswerteste für sein Wohlergehen sein könne. In „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 591) definiert Mrs. Eddy den Begriff „Gemüt". Ein Teil dieser Definition lautet: „die Gottheit, welche umgrenzt, welche aber nicht umgrenzt ist". Durch Ergründen der Christlichen Wissenschaft lernt man bald die unausbleiblichen Segnungen kennen, die vom Harren auf Gott und von dem aufrichtigen Wunsch kommen, daß Sein Wille geschehen möge. Die Liebe hat alles Gute festgesetzt und erhält Gottes Idee, den Menschen, in Harmonie, Vollständigkeit, Vollkommenheit und Freude. Diese Wahrheit verstanden und angewandt, wirkt als Gesetz in der menschlichen Erfahrung und befriedigt jedes in Betracht kommende Bedürfnis—harmonische Beziehungen, Wohnung, Nahrung, Kleidung, Beschäftigung.

Fortschritt im höchsten Sinne bedeutet mit Gott arbeiten und zeigt sich eher in der Absicht und dem Betragen als in bloß materieller Bereicherung. Aber rechte Belohnung folgt naturgemäß gerechtem Bemühen und ist unzertrennlich davon. Mrs. Eddy hat uns der immer gegenwärtigen göttlichen Hilfe mit den erhebenden Worten versichert (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 113): „Die göttliche Liebe ist unsere Hoffnung, unsere Stärke und unser Schild. Wir haben nichts zu fürchten, wenn die Liebe am Steuer des Denkens ist, sondern können uns aller Dinge auf Erden und im Himmel erfreuen".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

A Good Victorian Education

THE TIME so anticipated by both children was found to be full of happiness. By a few minutes after eight in the morning they were on their way to school, attended by Ralph or George, and by half-past eight they were busy with their lessons in Mr. Rich's peaceful study.

With a master like Mr. Rich, the children made charming progress. No pains could exceed what he took with them; his patient goodness was beyond all praise, and his tempered firmness most conducive to earnest endeavour on the part of his little scholars. They strove very hard to please so good a master, and were most successful, notwithstanding many difficulties to overcome, and puzzles to make out in the way of lines and figures as well as words; for besides languages and grammar, and history and geography, they were wisely taught the elements of geometry and mathematics, those two foundations of all true knowledge, without which education has no real beginning, and on which the education of universal man will rest by-and-by.

Thus, studying from half-past eight till half-past eleven, they then had their luncheon and a short play. After this they took up some lighter work or their writing lesson till half-past twelve or a quarter to one, when they were finished and were free to go home. —From "Lilian's Golden Hours," by ELIZA METEYARD (1857.)

Sea Birds

(Hokku)

Sea birds in our wake—
spirits born from flying foam
when the white waves break.

KENNETH PORTER

Unlimited Visibility

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE ARE PERHAPS few reports more welcome to an aviator than that of "unlimited visibility," with its assurance of a clear atmosphere, unobstructed ceiling, smooth passage. Not alone to an aviator, but to others also, is the phrase significant, hinting something deeper than the mere technical implications. For instance, in whatever walk of life one may find himself, what peace and joy would come from an assurance of definite, continuous progress with no obstructions or reversals!

Such assurance is by no means impossible of achievement. If one were to depend simply upon mortal theories and panaceas for guidance and inspiration, he might sometimes enjoy temporary success, but ultimately he would experience disappointment and frustration. Yet in turning to the truth, founded on the Scriptures, he would have the sure basis for his hope, and realize progress and well-being. Throughout religious history, the consciousness of unlimited good has been the experience of many devout and spiritually-minded men and women. Christ Jesus possessed, in the highest degree, true spiritual vision, which enabled him to overrule every untoward condition presented to him.

John, in the bleak setting of Patmos, was so imbued with spiritual light that he received a glorious vision of "a new heaven and a new earth" (Revelation 21:1). In more recent times, the revelation of demonstrable Truth has been made available to all mankind through the purity and consecration of Mary Baker Eddy. In the teachings of Christian Science, many have gained a provable and happifying understanding of God as all-governing, omnipotent Principle, and of man as the spiritual, complete, and unerring reflection or expression of divine Mind. The utilization of these facts, the prayerful insistence on their reality and present manifestation, even in the face of apparent difficulties—loss, limitation, perplexity, unhappiness—has resulted, and is resulting, in freedom, progress, and success for unnumbered people.

The term "visible" is defined, in part, as "perceivable by the eye;" and also as "mentally perceptible." When one grasps in some measure the great facts of spiritual being which are not cognized by physical sight, the possibilities of spiritual vision are seen to be unlimited and unimpeded by material, finite conditions and would-be obstructions. In the words of Paul (II Corinthians 4:18), one learns to "look not at the things which are seen, but at the things which are not seen: for the things which are seen are temporal; but the things which are not seen are eternal." These eternal verities, discernible to spiritual sense, include illimitable goodness, affluence, and harmony.

Spiritual man is fetterless, unfallen, reflecting infinite Mind, God, his origin. Man's possibilities for expressing good and blessedness are therefore as unrestricted and inexhaustible as his source. In human experience, the arguments that would make for mistiness or obscureness—fear, doubt, discouragement, ignorance, worldliness, sin—are the outcome of the belief that man has a mortal existence separate from God. But Christian Science reveals man as the individual expression of divine Mind, incapable of knowing aught but perfection, since Mind is perfect. All attributes of God, including discernment, wisdom, and ability, are expressed by man.

Freedom from a false sense of responsibility and the depressing fear of failure are won as one realizes man's eternal oneness with his heavenly Father. What serenity comes from the recognition that man, as God's idea or reflection, is dependent only on Mind for all capability and sagacity, and that this reflection is immutable, eternal, and irreversible! Likewise, to man, the flawless manifestation of Life, superstitious beliefs regarding sickness, age, accident, are unknown. However aggressive, terrifying, or stubborn the appearance of discord may seem to material sense, spiritual harmony alone is supreme and real. Apprehending this fact importunately and consistently, one can triumph over false beliefs and prove his God-given dominion.

"God's gifts put man's best dreams to shame," a well-loved poet once wrote, as perhaps a gentle, though forceful rebuke to the human tendency to outline what one might consider best and most desirable for his welfare. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 591) Mrs. Eddy defines Mind, in part, as "Deity, which outlines but is not outlined." In the study of Christian Science, one early learns of the inevitable blessings which come from waiting on God and sincerely desiring that His will be done. Love has established all good, and maintains His idea, man, in harmony, completeness, perfection, and joy. This truth, understood and applied, acts as law in one's human experience, supplying whatever the need may be—harmonious relationships, home, food, clothing, employment.

Progress, in its highest sense, means working with God, and is evidenced in one's intent and conduct rather than in merely material enrichment. But right reward necessarily follows righteous endeavor, and is inseparable from it. In these inspiring words Mrs. Eddy has assured us of ever-present divine help (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 113): "Divine Love is our hope, strength, and shield. We have nothing to fear when Love is at the helm of thought, but everything to enjoy on earth and in heaven."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German)

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With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1939

Scrambled Tale of Egg Scrambling

Bay State woman heading for Cleveland 'cook-off' in radio egg menu prize contest.

Paul R. Allen of Weston, Mass., didn't go home to lunch on June 14, so next week, Mrs. Paul R. Allen will be heading for Cleveland, Ohio, to compete for top honors in a $1,000 "cook off" sponsored by the World's Poultry Congress and Exposition.

Far from being a non sequitur, this sequence of events is as natural as the egg and the chicken. Though, in this case, Mrs. Allen can tell you which came first.

Hears Reader Contest

Or which didn't. Because Mrs. A. happened to be listening to the radio on the morning of the fourteenth at 11 a. m., the radio happened to be announcing an Egg Meal Menu Contest, which would close the following day. And then Mr. A. happened to telephone that he was not coming home for lunch. So Mrs. Allen got out the recipe books. Simple, yes?

She experimented for a while and then dispatched her entries. After a short wait, she was informed that she was one of five $5 winners selected in each State. From the 240 contestants thus chosen, Mrs. Allen was picked as one of 20 national winners who will demonstrate the preparation of egg meal menus to the Poultry Congress in Cleveland. Maine and Connecticut are each providing a finalist, too.

Visits State House

Mrs. Allen's trip is being sponsored by the New England Fresh Egg Institute, which feels proud of her. She was in the State House at Boston today discussing with Miss Eleanor W. Bateman, Chairman of the Massachusetts Egg Meal Menu Contest and market investigator in the Department of Agriculture, the number of eggs and other ingredients she will need in Cleveland.

A graduate of Framingham Teachers College, Mrs. Allen today told reporters she entered the contest at the last minute "just for fun." Asked to tell about the prize menu, this expert of the egg said that would have to remain a secret until the contest in Cleveland.

Columbus, the academicians will recall, did things with eggs too. But he had nothing on Mrs. Allen.

Dropped an Egg—Won a Prize

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Paul R. Allen
Winner of egg menu contest

Miss Eleanor W. Bateman
Department of Agriculture investigator.

Modern Buying Methods Held Handicap to Port's Commerce

Modern methods of wholesale buying, whereby much of the business is done on a hand-to-mouth basis, are making dents in the waterborne commerce of the port of Boston, it was disclosed today at a hearing before Interstate Commerce Commission Examiner Frank A. Clifford, at the Hotel Manger.

The hearing was called by the ICC to investigate the petition of the Old Colony Forwarding Corporation of New York, to purchase the motor vehicle operating rights of Ryan Brothers Motor Express of Everett.

Much express freight normally shipped between Boston and New York by water is being taken over by trucking companies, due to inability to get it to the steamship pier in time to load on the steamer before sailing time, it appeared from testimony submitted today. Orders received in the afternoon, calling for delivery the next morning, often have to go to trucks that pick it up two or three hours later in the day than the steamship line can take it.

To hold as much of their business as possible, the Old Colony Forwarding Corporation of New York, which has a consolidated carloading operation and also a pick-up and delivery service in connection with the Boston-New York service of he Eastern Steamship Lines, desire to have authority to operate through trucks which would enable them to better meet competition at such times as when the goods arrive too late for the steamer.

McDermott Named Temporary Clerk, Connolly's Position

James F. McDermott was named Acting Clerk of Suffolk Superior Court today by Judge Wilfred D. Gray. Mr. McDermott fills the post vacated yesterday upon the resignation of John Patrick Connolly, whose removal was sought in court proceedings begun a month ago by the Boston Bar Association.

This is the second time that Mr. McDermott—who will serve until another clerk is appointed by a majority of the Superior Court judges—has acted as temporary clerk. The first was when he replaced the late Francis A. Campbell, in 1936. A special election was then held and won by Mr. Connolly. The term expires in 1940.

Prior to his sudden resignation, Mr. Connolly had filed a denial of Bar Association charges that he conspired to collect from his employees campaign funds for the 1940 election.

Rubin L. Lourie and Arthur J. Santry, counsel for the Bar Association, said today that the trial of Mr. Connolly would not take place, as scheduled, next Monday. Instead, the judges of the Supreme Court, who were to have conducted the hearing, will consider the matter and will meet in September to decide what legal steps shall be taken.

Guardsmen Join Search

MILLINOCKET, Maine, July 20 (AP)—A company of Maine National Guardsmen joined police, forest and game wardens, and lumbermen today in the search for 12-year-old Donn Fendler, of Rye, N. Y., lost on the lofty heights of Mt. Katahdin.

Utility Fascisti Rule East?

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP) — Renewing his demands for a power rate yardstick in New England, Representative John E. Rankin (D) of Mississippi said today "a utility Fascisti has dominated New England for 40 years."

Mr. Rankin said in a statement New England states were overcharged $100,000,000 a year for electric lights and power and declared "representative Government seems to have disappeared there."

"These utilities now bringing out their college professors to attack the national Administration's power policies in general. and the TVA in particular, have virtually complete control of the New England States, as well as many other states throughout the Union," Mr. Rankin said.

"Instead of regulating these utilities through the various state utility commissions, the commissions seem to be regulated by them.

"The vicious attacks now being made on TVA by the Power Trust professors in New England, and especially in New Hampshire, are so patent that they ought to arouse the indignation of the people of these states to revolt against this utility super-Government that is literally sucking the life-blood from the electric light and power consumers of New England."

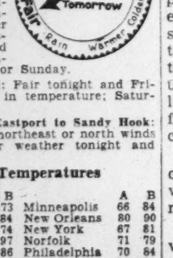
Mr. Rankin declared "if we could give New England a TVA it would reduce light and power rates at least 50 per cent."

"If the people of that area will wake up, catch step with the onward march of modern progress and remove all 'bridges' that stand in the way they can help bring to the people of New England a new era of happiness and prosperity, the like of which they have never known."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Continued fair weather with slight temperature change this afternoon, tonight, Friday and Saturday; gentle to moderate northerly and northeasterly winds.



For Central New England on Saturday: General indications of continued fair weather followed by increasing cloudiness and somewhat threatening late Saturday or Sunday.

All New England: Fair tonight and Friday; little change in temperature; Saturday fair.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh northeast or north winds and generally fair weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	67	73	Minneapolis	66	84
Bermuda	79	84	New Orleans	80	90
Chicago	69	74	New York	67	81
Denver	68	97	Norfolk	71	79
Helena	54	86	Philadelphia	70	84
Kansas City	72		St. Louis	71	84
Los Angeles	63	78	San Francisco	53	66
Miami	83	90	Washington	70	81

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., July 17.
B—Maximum, July 16.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 2:52 p. m.; height, 10.9 feet.
Friday, 3:12 a. m.; height, 11.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:46 p. m.

Plans to Move Old Warships Meet Protests

New England Congressmen object to transfer of historic vessels to Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP)—Proposals to move to Washington four of the nation's oldest warships and the first yacht to capture the America's Cup met vigorous opposition today from New England members of Congress.

A Missouri Democrat, Representative John J. Cochran, proposed sending the vessels from their east coast berths to the capital as part of a naval museum the Government contemplates building.

The ships involved are the sister ships Constitution and Constellation, first war vessels built for the American navy after adoption of the Constitution; the Hartford, Olympia and the America, first American victor in the international yacht races between the United States and England.

The Constitution is docked at Boston Navy Yard; the Constellation at Newport, R. I.; the Hartford at Charleston, S. C.; the Olympia at Philadelphia; and the America is on the Naval Academy grounds at Annapolis, Md.

Chairman David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, and other New Englanders said they would oppose the measure, which is pending in the House Naval Affairs Committee. They expressed hope senators and representatives from other eastern seaports would join them in fighting the proposal.

Rhode Island members of Congress previously have been successful in opposing attempts by Marylanders to pass legislation removing the Constellation from Newport to Baltimore, Md., where the Constellation was built.

The Cochran bill proposes docking the ships on the Potomac River as an exhibition of America's early maritime history.

Opponents of the proposal, however, contend more persons would have an opportunity to see the warships that provided the basis for navy tradition if they were left in their present ports. They contended persons, unable to visit Washington, at least have the opportunity now of seeing one example of the nation's early fighting ships.

Representative Charles F. Risk (R) of Rhode Island announced he would demand that the measure authorizing construction of a $23,000,000 navy department building and naval museum in Washington contain a prohibition against removing the vessels.

Senator Walsh indicated he would support Representative Risk's attempt to block removal of the ships.

The bill for the navy department building has been reported favorably by the House Navy Committee.

Jewish Picketing Group at British Consulate Dispersed

Thirty-three Jewish men and women picketed the British Consulate in Post Office Square, Boston, for 15 minutes this morning, protesting against the recent British order temporarily halting Jewish immigration into Palestine. Then the pickets were dispersed by police because they had no permit for displaying placards.

The pickets hitch-hiked their way from a Zionist camp at Bridgewater, Mass., from which they had departed at 5:30 a. m. While they described themselves as "Hebrew Scouts," their leaders said they were not affiliated with the Boy Scouts of America.

The men and women carried placards reading: "Chamberlain Betrays Jewish Homeland"; "Palestine Only Hope for Jewish Refugees"; and "Spirit of British Fair Play Is on Trial." The leaders, Max Lefkowitz and Mrs. Bessie Albert, said similar protests were being voiced today at British Consulates in other cities.

Kuhn Is Fined $5 In Profanity Case

WEBSTER, Mass., July 20 (AP)—Fritz Kuhn, leader of the German-American Bund and sometimes called the "Little Führer" by his followers, pleaded guilty in District Court today to charges of drunkenness and profanity and was fined $5 on the latter count. The first charge was filed.

Mr. Kuhn's trouble started in the early hours of Sunday morning here when Motorcycle Patrolman Henry Plasse stopped his party because he contended the driver of the automobile was not fit to drive. After a switch of drivers, the party started off, but Patrolman Plasse arrested Mr. Kuhn when he contended the Bund leader swore at him.

Kehoe Hearing July 28

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., July 20 (AP)—James J. Kehoe, a former convict, charged with kidnaping his divorced wife, pleaded innocent in District Court today and was held in $11,200 bail for a hearing July 28.

The alleged abductor was arrested in a tourist cabin last night, 20 miles from the scene of the kidnaping.

Children 'Lobby' for a Place to Swim

By a Staff Photographer

At Hearing on Sewage Disposal Projects

A portion of the juvenile participants from Quincy and Wollaston at today's hearing at Gardner Auditorium. State House, on the proposed $24,717,000 project to end harbor pollution. "We want a clean place to swim," the children said. and officials along the South Shore supported them.

Children's Appeal Aids in Campaign Against Pollution

(Continued from Page 1)

conditions arising from using the water. He said the situation had forced property values down and that residents were moving away.

Prof. Marshal W. Jennison of Massachusetts Institute of Technology testified he had made 200 tests of water from the Charles Basin and that the bacteria index ran from 9,000 to 10,000. He said an index of 1,000 was considered dangerous.

Tells of Water Tests

Dr. Charles Lund of the Massachusetts Medical Society, also referring to the Charles, declared the water "was not good enough for fish to live in" in fact, a three-inch spindleback was about the only fish there now.

Representatives from the Charles River Associates, the Cambridge League of Women Voters and others favored the report. Mayor Thomas F. Burgin of Quincy said the situation must be remedied and that Quincy was ready to pay its share.

Henry Parkman, Jr., Corporation Counsel for the City of Boston, and George G. Hyland, City Commissioner of Public Works, opposed the adoption of the plan at this time for financial reasons. They recommended that one sewage plant be built at a cost of $3,000,000, or about $1,400,000 expense to Boston over the 40-year period.

E. J. MacEwan, Secretary of the Quincy Chamber of Commerce, expressed the opinion that if the Legislature did not act, the matter will be taken up with Federal authorities and an injunction sought in the District Court to prevent the emptying of sewage into navigable waters of the United States.

Carpenters Needed On Quincy Building

A widespread search for 50 carpenters, preferably from Quincy, who will be needed within a fortnight when construction on the new Procter & Gamble building at Quincy Point begins, was started today by the Quincy Carpenters' Union.

Charles S. Jones, business agent for the Union, said that on account of a building boom on the South Shore there was a shortage of craftsmen and that he would apply to local WPA and welfare officials in an attempt to find carpenters for the project.

Polluting Boston Harbor Brings Two $750 Fines

Charged with violation of the Federal Oil Pollution Act by discharging oil sludge into Boston Harbor, Benedicto Sturla, Captain, and Jioachimo Labassa, Chief Engineer, of the Italian Steamship Capo Olmo, today pleaded guilty before Judge Francis J. W. Ford in Federal District Court and were fined $750 each.

The case was investigated by the Enforcement Division of the Customs Service.

U. S. Attorney Edmund J. Brandon stated the case was not unusual but that prosecution was in line with the Federal policy of cooperating in enforcing the law in an effort to stop pollution of Boston Harbor and keep the waters safe for the thousands of bathers using the beaches to the north and south.

Bloom Neutrality Is Fascist Step, Castle Declares

HANOVER, N. H., July 20 (AP)—Branding the Bloom neutrality bill as a step toward dictatorship, William R. Castle, former Under Secretary of State, declared today that what he feared in all forms of neutrality legislation was "the tendency to put more and more powers in the hands of the President."

Speaking before the Conference on Politics and the Public Conscience at Dartmouth College, sponsored by the Braman Fund Committee for Defense of the Constitution, the former American Ambassador to Japan said: "Whoever the President may be at a particular time has, theoretically, nothing to do with the matter. He has immense powers under the Constitution, especially in time of war, and I do not want to take away one of those powers because they are essential to the prompt and efficient conduct of war.

"But equally surely, I do not want to add to those powers other powers which are those of a dictator. If the so-called Bloom bill should be enacted into law, it would give the President the authority to get us into war without reference to Congress."

Newport Pageant

NEWPORT, R. I., July 20 (AP)—Exclusive Newport today began to live for three days its romantic past when Mayor Henry S. Wheeler, attired in Colonial costume, opened the colorful Old Port Days observance by greeting Gov. and Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt. The Old Port Days celebration was part of the entertainment in connection with the tercentenary of the city-by-the-sea.

Basic Human Needs Seen As Pull for Unity

Institute at Wellesley hears Dr. Burgess talk on racial and religious minorities.

By Donald O. J. Messenger
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 20—Robert Burns' line "A man's a man for a' that"—whatever may be his race, religion or chronological age—contains the substance of the views expressed at this morning's and last night's meetings of the Summer Institute for Social Progress, now in session on the Wellesley College campus.

There are basic human interests which exert a strong natural pull toward unity, Dr. John Stewart Burgess of Temple University, Philadelphia, declared this morning in an address on racial and religious minorities, and surface differences must be seen as valuable in lending variety and interest to this basic unity.

Differences Forgotten

Wherever people are organized together with a common purpose, he said, differences of race or religion tend to be forgotten—or seen in their proper perspective as things of value. This has been the experience, he said, in the large Congress of Industrial Organizations unions, for one example.

Dr. Burgess spoke at length of the present wave of anti-Semitism. There are now more than 800 organizations, he reported, which include anti-Semitism in their programs.

In times of depression, he declared, feeling against racial and religious groups rises, through a tendency to seek scapegoats for economic troubles. In times of prosperity, however, with fear subsiding, these differences are forgotten and the essential unity of the human race tends to be tacitly acknowledged.

A special "Youth Night" meeting in Billings Hall last night brought out mainly the feeling that arbitrary classification of individuals in chronological age groups is ineffective and that mutual interests alone give a firm basis for grouping.

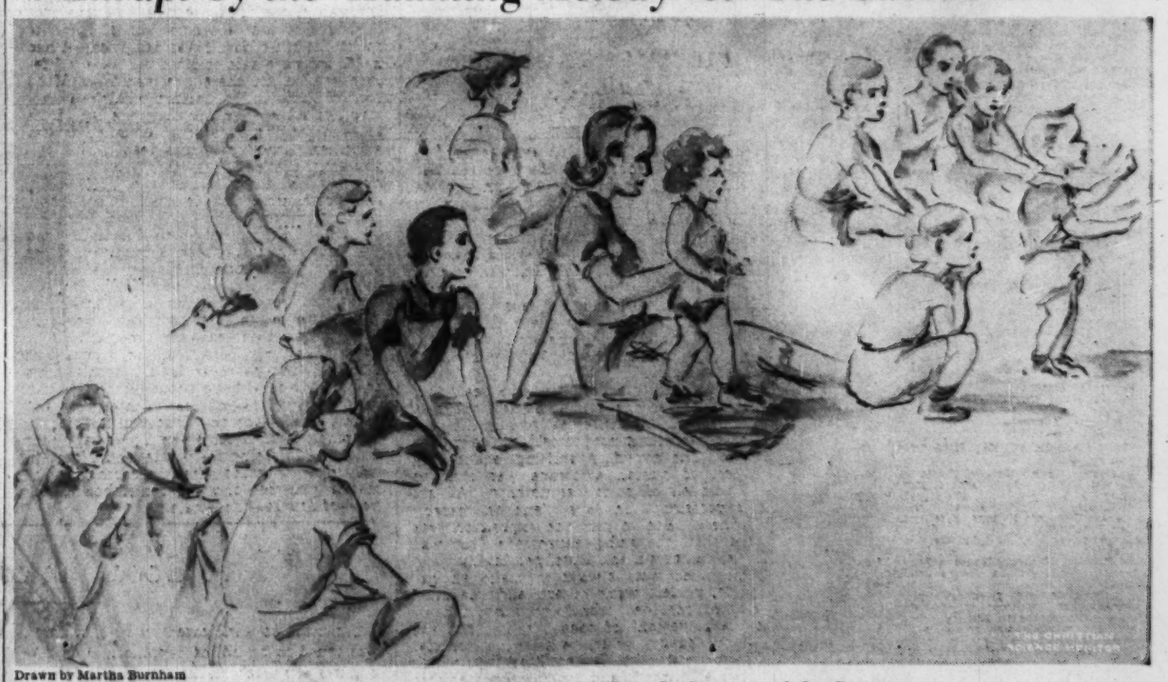
Youth Organizations

A dozen representatives of such organizations as the Young Back Bay Democrats, the Massachusetts Youth Council, the Young Communist League, the Young Republicans of Massachusetts, and the Youth Committee of Cambridge, were seated on the platform with Dr. Joseph M. McDaniel of Dartmouth College presiding. Despite Dr. McDaniel's leading questions very little interesting discussion ensued.

There was a good deal of amusement, however, over prolonged inability to turn on any lights in the hall except those at the extreme rear—so that the speakers appeared as shadowy figures beneath the dull reflections of organ pipes, and Dr. McDaniels had recourse to a flashlight to see his notes.

A lantern procession, games and a bonfire by Morse's Pond which followed the meeting, were given a more enthusiastic response.

Enrapt by the 'Haunting Melody' of 'The Cuckoo Clock'



Drawn by Martha Burnham

Scene at the Second Children's Esplanade Concert of the Season

Boston's youngest set, 3,500 strong, gathered on the gracious sward of the Charles River Esplanade yesterday as Arthur Fiedler presided over the second Children's Esplanade Concert of the season.

The concert area was resplendent with shiny, well-scrubbed faces, with bows that looked like butterflies, with frocks starched until they might have stood up unsupported. As the music wafted out across the gaily garbed audience, one noted the presence of many a prominent future "name." Occupying their usual box, for instance—in the shade of the shrubbery to the left of the shell—were the Soeurs Downey, in white muslin, blue hair ribbons, black patent leather sandals, and blue accessories. The younger Miss Downey, who made her debut in a baby parade last summer, seemed entranced by Del Castillo's "The Cuckoo Clock," but was observed, during the second movement of the Beethoven Eighth, chattering with several other debs, including Nancy Jones, wearing simple white and carrying a sailor straw, and Dolly Day, whose blue hair ribbon, dangling over her left ear, gave quite a surréalist touch to the affair.

Young Master Tony Verdi, whose sister Maria looked charming in a chic piqué sports dress trimmed in navy, swung enthusiastically on the ropes during the "Overture to William Tell," until his mother intervened.

There were many other leaders from all parts of the City, not to mention a number of adults who had got there early and made the most of the front rows. Their presence suggested the need of a rule that no grown-up attend without a youngster.

Occasionally, the music was interrupted while the sub-sub-debs, their escorts and chaperones tried to make out what Mr. Fiedler was saying into the microphone. But—like their elders at many a gathering during the official season—many did not seem to be listening.

Nevertheless, a good time was had by all and the indications are that the customary large group of patrons will be present for the third and last concert on Wednesday, July 26, at 10:30 a. m.

P. S. There wasn't a single society editor present. J. D. B.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Prison Without Bars," with Edna Best. 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. Also "Romance of the Redwoods." 1:50, 5:05, 8:05.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Daughters Courageous," with John Garfield, the Lane Sisters, and Gale Page. Fenway: 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:15, 6:15, 9:25. Also "Code of the Secret Service," with Ronald Reagan. Fenway: 2:50, 5:45, 8:40. Paramount: 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:20.

Normandie—
"Wuthering Heights," with Merle Oberon. Also "Ice Follies," with Joan Crawford and James Stewart.

University—
Alice Faye in "Rose of Washington Square." 3:10, 6:20, 9:35. Also "Society Lawyer," with Walter Pidgeon. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

State and Orpheum—
"On Borrowed Time," starring Lionel Barrymore and Cedric Hardwicke. Orpheum: 9:30, 12:40 a. m. Both theaters: 3:50, 7, 10:15. Also Ann Sothern and Robert Young in "Maisie." Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:45, 8:55.

South Station Theater—
Latest March of Time, Exposing Foreign Spies in America, Strauss music, cartoons, comedies, newsreels. Tomorrow: "The New York World's Fair," "Popular Astronomy," Floyd Gibbons' Thrill Story, "Lives in Peril," "How to Play Tennis," latest newsreels and other shorts.

R. K. O. Boston—
Tyrone Power and Alice Faye in "Rose of Washington Square." 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:30. Also "Inspector Hornleigh." 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Rose of Washington Square," featuring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye, and Al Jolson. Also "Man of Conquest," with Richard Dix. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45 p. m.

Radio—Page 10

Tremont—
"Cowboy and the Lady," with Gary Cooper and Merle Oberon. Also "Mad Miss Manton," with Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Metropolitan—
Holding over Sonja Henie and Tyrone Power in "Second Fiddle." 10 a. m., 12:58, 3:58, 6:50, 9:45. Also "It could Happen to You," with Stuart Erwin and Gloria Stuart. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30.

Keith Memorial—
"I Stole a Million," featuring George Raft and Claire Trevor. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 6:30, 8:30. "Good Girls Go to Paris," featuring Melvyn Douglas and Joan Blondell. 10:05 a. m., 1:05, 4, 6:55, 9:55.

Scollay and Modern—
"Naughty but Nice," with Ann Sheridan. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. Modern: 9:20 a. m., 12:10, 3:25, 6:35, 9:50. Also Shirley Temple in "Susannah of the Mounties." Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. Modern: 10:45 a. m., 2, 5:12, 8:35. Tomorrow: "Man About Town," with Jack Benny and Dorothy Lamour. Also "Grand Jury Secrets," with John Howard, William Frawley, Harvey Stephens and Gail Patrick.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Coolidge Corner—
"Boy Friend," featuring Jan Withers. 1:50, 4:55, 8:05. Also Henry Fonda in "Young Mr. Lincoln." 3:15, 6:25, 9:40.

Uptown—
Bing Crosby and Joan Blondell in "East Side of Heaven." 1, 4:40, 8:20. Also "Young Mr. Lincoln," featuring Henry Fonda. 2:50, 6:30, 10:15. Tomorrow: "Sorority House," with Anne Shirley and James Ellison. Also "Invitation to Happiness," with Fred MacMurray and Irene Dunne.

Repertory—
"Idiot's Delight," with Clark Gable and Norma Shearer. Also "Dangerously Yours," with C. Romero. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: "Stand up and Fight," with Robert Taylor and Wallace Beery. Also "Sea Devils," with Preston Foster and Victor MacLaglen.

Trans-Lux—
"The 39 Steps," featuring Robert Donat and Madeleine Carroll. Also "A Visit to the New York Fair" and newsreel digest.

Esplanade Concert

Acoustic Shell, Charles River Embankment, 8:30—

Overture to "Egmont" ..... Beethoven
Symphony No. 5 in C minor ..... Beethoven
Overture to "Die Fledermaus" ..... J. Strauss
Excerpts from Nutcracker Suite ..... Tchaikovsky
Mid Thunder and Lightning, Polka ..... J. Strauss

Tomorrow

Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common—
Concert by The Boston Federal Band Alfonso D'Avino, conductor. 12 noon.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Old Embroideries by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Senate Reverses Itself on Bill Raising Pay in Appellate Bench

After rejecting the bill yesterday, the Senate today executed an about face, enacted and sent to the Governor the measure establishing the pay of District Court Justices in the Appellate Division at $35 a day. Judges sitting in the Appellate Division now receive $15 a day in addition to their regular pay.

The legislative drive to allow hotels and inns to establish private taxicab stands outside their doors, despite the state-wide referendum against such stands, has been halted on Beacon Hill for this year.

Hotel interests and a large Boston taxicab company attempted to force through the legislation but it was defeated by a 113 to 88 vote in the House of Representatives yesterday after the Senate had passed the bill.

At the same House session orders were adopted enabling the Legislature to call special sessions whenever a majority of the members in writing state their desire to reconvene.

The House ordered to a third reading a bill granting $8,000 more to the special commission investigating pardons and paroles in Massachusetts. The commission had asked for $10,000 additional.

Meanwhile, the Governor signed a bill eliminating an almost insurmountable barrier to minority party participation in state-wide elections. The bill revised a recently established law under which minority party and independent candidates for state wide office were required to obtain 53,000 voters' signatures on their nomination papers. The new law allows the minority parties which received one-tenth of 1 per cent of the total vote for Governor in each of the preceding three State elections to place candidates on the State ballot.

North Shore Group Hears Part New England Has in Cathedral

By Wanda MacDowell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New England is playing a most important part in the building of the great national Cathedral now under construction in Washington, it was brought out yesterday afternoon at the reception and tea given for several hundred guests by Mr. and Mrs. Keith Merrill at their Pride's Crossing home, "Avalon," in co-operation with the Massachusetts Committee of the National Cathedral Association, of which Mrs. Allan Forbes is Regent.

Giving an outline of the work since its inception in 1891, the Hon. William R. Castle, former Assistant Dean of Harvard College, Special Ambassador to Japan, and Undersecretary of State of the United States, said that the idea of a great national cathedral was started by George Washington but it took 100 years to mature.

Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, recently retired Senior Canon of Washington Cathedral, noted educator and author, showed colored slides of the architecture and windows and the completed part of the building, declaring it the "greatest cathedral enterprise of all times" and designed to show that democracy is a Christian ideal in the United States.

"Bigger than any sectarianism," the Cathedral, although officially Episcopal, is the only church chartered by Congress and is expected to become the Westminster Abbey of America, the speakers said. Already many noted Americans, including President Wilson and Admiral Dewey, are buried there.

As to New England's part in the enterprise, the architect, the organ builder, the planner of the grounds, all came from around Boston. In addition, much of the stained glass for the windows is being made in this section, and Lars Anderson gave one of the most beautiful chapels and tapestries.

"The glass is one of the things we are working hardest on," said Dr. Castle. "We believe this work is going to be the means of a renaissance of the art of stained glass windows. While all work is being done in this country, it is the rule that all designers must go to Spain to study the glass of that latitude. One of the most important features of glass work is that the colors must be 'attuned' to the proper latitude. So Washington Cathedral's windows are being attuned to the bright, luminous glass found only in Spain. There is no white in the windows, but even on a dark day the church is flooded with light."

Services have been held daily for 27 years in the Bethlehem Chapel, the first unit to be completed, although work on the nave has not yet been started. Work goes on only as the money is in hand. While many munificent gifts have been received for definite purposes, money is needed to carry on the construction steadily. This comes largely from membership in the National Cathedral Association which now has 10,000 members throughout the country. A membership of 200,000 is the aim.

After the talks and showing of the slides, guests were invited into the dining room for refreshments and enjoyed strolling on the terrace and through the gardens of this lovely estate that borders the sea. Assisting at the tea tables were members of the Massachusetts Committee which includes Mrs. Louis Curtis, Jr., Miss Ellen Todd, Mrs. Samuel A. Elliot, Mrs. George Peabody Gardner, Jr., Mrs. George E. Warren, Mrs. Rudolph Weld, Mrs. Guido R. Perera, and Mrs. William Norton Bullard.

Second 'Book Parade'

The second literary afternoon in the "Book Parade," the popular North Shore series sponsored for the benefit of the Boston Y. W. C. A. camp scholarship fund, will be at "Seahome," the West Manchester estate of Mrs. Albert Cameron Burrage, next Tuesday, at 3 p. m. Alice Dixon Bond will be the reviewer, choosing for discussion, "Not Peace but a Sword," by Vincent Sheehan; "The Making of a Minister's Wife," by Anna French Johnson, "Early Stages," by John Gielgud; "Tellers of Tales," Somerset Maugham; "April When It Began," Barry Benfield, and "The Hopkins Manuscript," R. C. Sheriff. Mrs. Thomas M. Claflin of "Rocklea," Little's Point, Swampscott, is chairman for this series which enables girls of limited income to enjoy a holiday at the Y's camp Winnecunnet at Martha's Vineyard.

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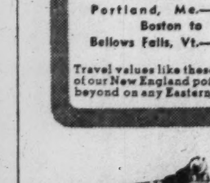

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BOSTON and MAINE

WPA Alliance Plans Protest On 130-Hour Month

With PWA workers being dropped at the rate of 1,000 per day unti 27,000 are off the rolls, the Boston division of the Workers Alliance—a WPA union—planned a protest meeting late this afternoon at State WPA headquarters, 600 Washington Street.

The Alliance announced it would protest particularly the 130-hour month for all WPA workers, effective under the 1939 Relief Act, since this ruling restricts opportunity of WPA workers to seek outside private employment after hours. The Alliance protest follows a feeble strike in this State against the 130-hour month by some WPA workers, formal objection by the State Building and Construction Trades Council, and official announcement by State and National WPA officials that the 130-hour motnh would be enforced.

The Alliance has invited Mayor Tobin, Governor Saltonstall and numerous labor leaders to attend the meeting which is called for 5:30 p. m. At 6 p. m. State WPA Administrator John J. McDonough is scheduled to attend a conference of the Mayor's Club of Massachusetts to discuss various phases of the new relief law. The conference will be held at the Parker House.

Colonel McDonough is expected to explain the dismissal phases of the relief law under which the 27,000 workers are now being dropped. The law requires all workers continuously employed for 18 months to be dropped for a period of 30 days.

Meanwhile a reassurance to dismissed workers under this clause came from Senator David I. Walsh in Washington. He explained that although the law does not require those on the rolls continuously for 18 months to be dismissed until Sept. 1, this provision was being enforced at this early date so that persons can be recertified for relief before winter.

"Those laid off and most in need," Senator Walsh said, "have every reason to expect to be put back on the rolls after 30 days."

At State WPA headquarters, however, it has been previously announced that half of the 27,000 to be dismissed in the next few weeks will be permanently off the rolls. This is due to a new quota restriction for Massachusetts, cutting the total number of WPA workers from the present level of 97,000 to 84,720 by Aug. 15, and maintaining the rolls at that mark.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, July 21

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
3:30	W1XAR	15.13mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAR	15.13mc

Resplendent in His New Uniform

By a Staff Photographer

Edward D. Shea

An examiner in the Massachusetts Registry of Motor Vehicles

Uniforms of the Highways

(Continued from Page 1)

introduction to a traffic magistrate.

Latest to complicate the motorist's day by a sartorial ruse is Frank A. ("Schiaparelli-Patou") Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, who has put 50 of his examiners out on the road in "day wear" that is nothing short of subdued super-refinement of color harmony.

The examiners admit it and now there has arisen some question why the 180 investigators at the Registry rate merely a Registry cap and not the whole fabric symphony of slate-green shirt and harmonizing slate-gray trousers.

Just when the public has become slightly accustomed to the prismatic hues of the summer habiliments of their local police, suburban police, State troopers and the scouts of the Metropolitan District Commission—not to mention assorted patriotic State-color schemes of adjoining States, Designer Goodwin comes along with his woodsy apparel to herald the current drive against faulty brakes and other improper equipment, particularly in a check up of commercial vehicles.

The Registry uniform is of fine quality gabardine, the shirt brightened with silver buttons bearing the State seal, shoulder straps in self color, patch pockets and on the right shoulder a brassard in the shape of a shield, in dark green with Registry of Motor Vehicles in gold and in the center the blue and white State seal. Visor cap is in the same fabric as the dark gray trousers. The well dressed examiner will wear a black four-in-hand.

Edward D. Shea, of Medford, who "modeled" the uniform for the press, is firm that bright red galuses would strike a false note.

It all seems to resolve into who gives you a "ticket."

First, there are the hometown police. If suburban, they may be in O. D. trousers and white shirts, black ties for summer comfort; or perhaps in navy blue riding pants and black puttees. Or, as in one nearby suburb, in O. D. linen suits, with trim of black for shoulder straps and a touch on the pocket flaps.

Boston patrolmen—in case you may not have noticed—are out in navy blue trousers, white shirt, black tie, waist belt to take the revolver and a club pocket down the leg. The cap is a snappy 8-point model in the Russian style, waterproofed.

State troopers run resplendently to horizon blue for general effect. They have substituted a "French blue" woolen shirt for the heavier cool weather same color blouse; continue in the "electric blue" trousers with French blue stripes; shirt made with shoulder straps to carry a Sam Browne belt.

The law's color scheme finishes hereabouts with the cadet gray and gold buttons of the Metropolitan District Police. The trousers carry a narrow stripe of black, clicking smartly with the black tie worn with a white shirt. The cap is cadet gray with military visor.

They are all great to admire—at a distance, not with the wearer with one foot on your running board in an attitude of easy grace.

But if you are stopped, remember "silence is golden." Examiner Shea reports that on raising a hand a short time back, a woman driver pulled up and before he could say a word, broke out with, "Officer, really I won't do it again, but I simply had to turn." She then volunteered the information that several blocks down the street she had made a U-turn.

Mr. Shea just now is more concerned about how the slate green shirt will take grease spots.

Pre-Canned Cod

(Continued from Page 1)

ently, and the fish had "grown" around it.

But even more amazing are the rubber bands found around many fish. For some years mackerel have been brought to port with bands firmly imbedded in the thickest part of the fish. In fact the banded fish are arriving at the Boston Fish Pier most every day.

But other fish, too, have been appearing with rubber band decorations and dog fish, haddock, cod, and even swordfish are turning up with rubber bands on them. In the case of swordfish, the rubber band is around the sword.

With cash rewards offered by the Government for the return of metal tags that fishermen find attached to certain species of fish, the crews of fishing vessels ask "who tagged the fish with rubber bands?" Bureau of Fisheries attaches are kept busy explaining that the Government never tags fish in any way that cannot be identified by a number. Rubber bands have no numbers. And conclusive evidence that nobody tags the fish with rubber bands is the discovery of bands on swords of swordfish, for no one has yet been found that can capture a swordfish long enough to slip a rubber band around its sword without harming the fish, according to the Bureau officials.

Mr. Firth who has taken a personal interest in the mystery announced its solution today. The fish swim into the open rubber bands entirely by accident, he said. Tests show that the rubbers do not disintegrate in salt water, and that they float, retaining their elasticity so they cling to the fish when it tries to "wiggle" out of the grip of the band.

Most of the rubber bands are of the typical office type, and are not thrown overboard from steamers but get in the ocean from dump scows conveying waste paper and rubbish accumulations from office buildings, which evidently blow overboard before the scow reaches destination to dispose of them, according to Mr. Firth.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	The Boston Hour..	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch...	"The O'Neills": sketch..	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"....
5:15	The Boston Hour..	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch...	Ireene Wicker	Sport reports	"White Brigade".....
5:30	"Here's a Moore"....	"Variations": music ..	"Billy and Betty"....	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:45	"Here's Moore"	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service .....
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review..
6:15	Console Reveries ..	Fred Hoey; music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review..
6:30	Sports Rendezvous..	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch..	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	Sport reports	Sport comment .....
6:45	Speaker; music	Lowell Thomas, news...	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	News Service	Sport comment .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch....	Fred Waring's Orch....	News commentator	Dinner Concert .....
7:15	M. Maineck's Orch.	"Mr. Keen"; sketch..	Luther-Laymen Singers..	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service .....
7:30	Joe E. Brown; H.	Hal Kemp's Orchestra..	News dramatizations ..	"The Green Hornet";	Hillbilly music .....
7:45	Sosnik's Orchestra	Hal Kemp's Orchestra..	'Leaders in Dance Time'	dramatization	Legion speaker .....
8:00	Buddy Clark's	Concert Internationale	Vallee Hour; Laurence	Sport reports	Federal Housing talk..
8:15	Musical Weekly ..	Concert Internationale	Olivier in sketch; J.	Sport reports	"A Song Is Born".....
8:30	"Serenade for	"It's Up to You"; Dale	F. Marquand; Jerry	"The First Offender";	"A Song Is Born".....
8:45	Strings"	Baxter, m. c.; guests..	Colonna; orchestra	dramatization	Magyar Serenaders ....
9:00	Major Bowes' ama-	Interview	America's Lost Plays;	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	"Smilin' Thru" .....
9:15	teur hour	Toronto Promenade Sym-	"Metampra"	Edwin C. Hill	"Smilin' Thru" .....
9:30	Major Bowes' ama-	phony Or.; Hans Kind-	America's Lost Plays:	"Sinfonietta" with Al-	"Mother's Musical
9:45	teur hour	ler, conductor	"Metamora"	fred Wallenstein	Album" .....
10:00	Columbia Workshop	"1001 Wives"; dramatic	Music Hall: Bob Burns;	Dance Orchestra	Ben Pollack's Orchestra
10:15	Festival: "John	series	Bing Crosby; Jane	Dance Orchestra	Bill Fontaine's Orchestra
10:30	Brown's Body,"	"Concert Salon"; vo-	Bryan; Music Maids;	Concert Revue: Henry	News Service .....
10:45	dramatization ..	"Conditions in Europe"	John Trotter's Orch.	Weber's Orchestra; so-	Lyle Stanton's Orchestra
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; sports; weather..	News Service	loists	Lyle Stanton's Orchestra
11:15	Sports; music	"Music You Want".....	Weather Service	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Billy McDonald's Orch.
11:30	Eddie Duchin's Or.	"Music You Want".....	Richard Himber's Orch.	Ben Bernie's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
11:45	Eddie Duchin's Or	"Music You Want".....	Richard Himber's Orch.	Ben Bernie's Orchestra	News Service .....

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Garden talk; music....	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15	Top o' the Morning	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30	Popular music ..	"Musical Clock"	News; "Dear old Dixie"	News Service	.....
7:45	News Service	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	"Morning Watch"	.....
8:00	Forecasts; music .	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star Flashes" ...
8:15	Shopping talk	"Musical Clock"	Local News; weather..	"Musical Almanac"	"Five Star Flashes" ...
8:30	"Musical Bee"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup" ..	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Five Star Flashes" ...
8:45	"Hits and Encores"	"The Woman Buys"	"Musical Roundup" ..	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Five Star Flashes" ...
9:00	"Food Magician" ..	News; talk; musicale...	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News..
9:15	Shopping talk	"As You Like It".....	Organ recital	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker .....
9:30	Bill Elliott, songs	"Breakfast Club".....	"Alice Blair"; sketch...	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy".....
9:45	Bachelor's Children	Life Can Be Beautiful..	"Julia Blake"; sketch	Consumers' program ...	"Songs of Italy".....
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly..	"Home Forum"	"The Man I Married"..	"Musical Salute to	Scandinavian Melodies..
10:15	Myrt and Marge..	"Josh Higgins"; sketch.	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	Boston"	Scandinavian Melodies..
10:30	"Hilltop House" ..	Jack Berch's Boys.....	Just Plain Bill; sketch..	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"..
10:45	"Stepmother"	"Song Shoppers"	"Woman in White".....	"Choir Loft"; organ...	"Shopping With You"..
11:00	Musical program ..	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss Interview...	Jean Harper, songs...
11:15	Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Hillbilly music	"Music and Manners"...
11:30	Big Sister; sketch..	Forecast; musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Cooking School .....
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"The Wife Saver"	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Boston Town"	News Service .....
12:00	"Joyce Jordan" ..	News; talk; musicale...	Noonday Musicale	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15	"Nancy James" ..	Noonday Revue; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch..	Agriculture talk	Italian program .....
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program..	Sports; weather; tides...
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday" ..	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia".....	Italian music program..	John Kiley, baritone....
1:00	"The Goldbergs" ..	Blaufuss's Homestead-	News Service	"Women's Clubs News..	"The Monitor News"...
1:15	"Life Beautiful" ..	ers; speakers	"George and Dixie".....	"Come to the Fair".....	"Musical Mailbox".....
1:30	"Road of Life" ..	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour....	"Cafe Continental"	"Musical Mailbox".....
1:45	"This Day Is Ours"	Vaughn Munroe, songs..	Marjorie Mills Hour....	Vaughn De Leath, songs	"Pages from the Clas-
2:00	Dramatic sketch ..	"Women in the Making	"Betty and Bob"	Sport reports	sical Album" .....
2:15	Dramatic sketch ..	of America"; drama..	"Grimm's Daughters"..	Sport comment	"Pages from the Clas-
2:30	"Your Family"; sk.	"Rhythm School".....	"Valiant Lady"; drama	"Music from El Paseo"	sical Album" .....
2:45	"Girl Marries"	"Rhythm School".....	Betty Crocker	Sport comment	News Service .....
3:00	News Service	U. S. Navy Band.....	"Mary Marlin"; sketch..	Boston Bees - Chicago	Sport reports .....
3:15	U. S. Marine Band	U. S. Navy Band.....	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	baseball game	Sport reports .....
3:30	Buffalo Summer	U. S. Navy Band.....	Pepper Young's Family.	Boston Bees - Chicago	Sport reports .....
3:45	Theater	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"...	baseball game	Sport reports .....
4:00	Speaker; music	Club Matinee; variety..	"Backstage Wife"; sk..	Boston Bees - Chicago	Sport reports .....
4:15	"From the Gold	Club Matinee; variety..	"Stella Dallas"; sketch.	baseball game	Sport reports .....
4:30	Coast"	Club Matinee; variety..	"Vic and Sade"	Boston Bees - Chicago	Sport reports .....
4:45	"Deep River Boys"	Club Matinee; news....	"Midstream"; sketch ..	baseball game	Sport reports .....
5:00	The Boston Hour..	Bruce Baker's Orchestra	"The O'Neills"; sketch .	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"....
5:15	The Boston Hour..	Bruce Baker's Orchestra	Ireene Wicker	Sport reports	"White Brigade".....
5:30	"Here's Moore"	Serenade	"Billy and Betty"....	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:45	"Here's Moore"	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service .....
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review..
6:15	Eton Boys	Fred Hoey; musicale....	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review..
6:30	Sports Rendezvous	Gray Gordon's Orch....	"Musical Rendezvous"..	Sport reports	Sport comment .....
6:45	Speaker; music ..	Lowell Thomas, news..	"Buck Rogers"; sketch	News Service	Sport comment .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"..	Hal Kemp's Orchestra..	Fred Waring's Orch....	News commentator	Dinner Concert .....
7:15	"Parker Family" ..	Hal Kemp's Orchestra..	"Novatones"; trio	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	News Service .....
7:30	Syncopation Piece..	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"...	"The Lone Ranger";	"Voice of Israel".....
7:45	Bob Edge, sports..	"The ABC of NBC".....	"Names in the News"...	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel".....
8:00	"Under Western	North Shore Players;	Lucille Manners, so-	Sport reports	Stan Brown's Orchestra
8:15	Skies"; variety ..	talks; drama	prano; Ross Graham,	Sport reports	"Front Page Drama"...
8:30	Johnny Green's Or.;	"Don't Forget"; quiz	baritone; Frank Black's	WOR Symphony Orch..	Gypsy Orchestra .....
8:45	sketch	program	Orchestra; chorus	WOR Symphony Orch..	Dramatic tenor .....
9:00	Raymond Paige, 99	"Plantation Party";	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	"Pages from the Clas-
9:15	Men and a Girl ..	vocalists; orchestra	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Edwin C. Hill	sical Album" .....
9:30	"First Nighter";	Robin Hood Dell Con-	"Death Valley Days";	"Take a Note"; solo-	"Pages from the Clas-
9:45	dramatization	cert; Efrem Kurtz..	dramatic sketch	ists; orchestra	sical Album" .....
10:00	"Grand Central	conducter	Guy Lombardo's Orch..	Ramona's Orchestra	S. Featherstone's Orch.
10:15	Station"; drama ..	Norman Cloutier's Orch.	Guy Lombardo's Orch..	"Detective O'Malley"...	The Argentines; orch...
10:30	Robert L. Ripley;	"Hollywood Ladder of	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Congressional Review ..	News Service .....
10:45	vocalist; orchestra	Fame"; drama	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Talk, Walter E. Ernst ..	Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:00	Forecasts; news ..	News; sports; weather.	News Service	Tommy Carlyn's Orch..	Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:15	Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Tommy Carlyn's Orch..	Bert Hirsch's Orch....
11:30	C. Calloway's Or..	"The Music You Want"	Richard Himber's Orch.	Ben Bernie's Orchestra	Vido Musso's Orchestra
11:45	C. Calloway's Or..	"The Music You Want"	Richard Himber's Orch.	Ben Bernie's Orchestra	News Service .....

Arguments Slated As Rugg Calls For Ouster of Callahan

The ouster proceedings against William F. Callahan, State Commissioner of Public Works, are expected to come to an abrupt ending tomorrow after opposing counsel present final arguments on the first two of 14 charges on which Gov. Leverett Saltonstall is seeking to remove the Commissioner from his $7,500-a-year position.

The break in the case, which has lasted through eight hearing days thus far, came when Charles B. Rugg, counsel for the three-member commission which brought the charges, announced that the prosecution rested on the evidence presented in the first two charges which, he contended, warrant the commissioner's ouster.

After a 10-minute conference with Mr. Rugg and John L. Murphy, counsel for Commissioner Callahan, Governor Saltonstalll announced the counsel would present their final arguments tomorrow after which the Chief Executive is expected to announce his decision whether to order Mr. Callahan's immediate removal. The Executive Council has the final vote on removal.

The action by Mr. Rugg was not unexpected yesterday inasmuch as a general feeling existed that a halt would be called long before evidence was presented on all 14 charges.

Mr. Rugg, in resting his case, announced that the three-member investigating commission, headed by Charles P. Howard, former Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, and himself, agreed that the "charges numbers one and two are overwhelmingly sustained and that there has been no substantial rebuttal of the charges.

"We have abundant evidence to support the remaining charges, but we confidently believe that the evidence presented on these charges one and two affords ample grounds for Mr. Callahan's removal. . . ."

Both Mr. Murphy and Mr. Callahan declined to comment on the Rugg action.

The Governor would not indicate whether the remaining charges would be dropped altogether if the Commissioner's ouster is sought on the first two charges or whether they would be held in abeyance to be used in a new ouster attempt if the Council refuses to remove Mr. Callahan on the evidence thus far presented.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 206 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.

New Haven—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc.

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WCAN, 640kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays and Thursdays, 1:30 p. m., WORL, 920kc.

Springfield—Week of Aug. 21, 8:15 a. m., WMAS, 1420kc.

Worcester — Second Fridays, 4:30 p. m., WORC, 1280kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Saturday, July 22, 12 noon, Aug. 12, 8:30 a. m., WJAR, 890kc.

Vermont

Springfield—Tuesdays 8 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

Waterbury — Wednesdays, 10:15 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Republic of Panama

Colon—Third Tuesday of the month, 7:15 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc.

Panama City—First Tuesday of the month, 7:15 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc.

Stations W1XAL-W1XAR

For Friday, July 21

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

7:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.

7:45 p. m.—"Truths Behind the Headlines," Ralph M. Blagden.

8:00 p. m.—Music.

9:30 p. m.—"The Unofficial Mayor of Washington," talk by Senator William H. King, Utah.

Conn. Opens First Sector Of Wilbur Cross Parkway

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 20—While a toll war raged on the Merritt Parkway, the southwestern section of what will some day be a restricted traffic artery across Connecticut, a section of road at the extreme northeastern end of the same route was quietly opened to free travel, this week.

Four and a half miles of road starting at the Massachusetts line in the town of Union and cutting through woods and pastures to the south have been completed as the first section of the Wilbur Cross Parkway, eventually to connect with the Merritt Parkway at the Housatonic River.

The tolls being collected on the Merritt Parkway are to pay in part for the gradual extension of this road to Hartford and on across the State to the present terminus of the Merritt Parkway.

State Highway Commissioner William J. Cox has let contracts for another five miles of construction at the northern end, and by the fall of 1941 expects to have 14 miles open.

The road in Union is being built as a two-lane highway, with no dividing strip, but the State has acquired for it a 400-foot right of way, wide enough for eventual construction of two more lanes with plenty of room for landscaping on the sides. Contrasting with prices paid for land on which the Merritt Parkway has been built through wealthy Fairfield County, the Commissioner has paid an average of about $25 an acre for the land at the northern end of the route.

Justices of the Peace

When the General Assembly decreed that justices of the peace should no longer receive fees for their services, and that each town should name one justice to hear cases, on a salary, it started trouble for the town of Andover.

Andover is a small community. The trials are few. The voters of the town, asked at a town meeting to fix the salary of the trial justice, appropriated $12 a year. Ellsworth L. Covell, designated by the selectmen as the trial justice, said he would not serve for so small a sum. The selectmen, and not the town meeting, are supposed to set the salary, he contends.

If anyone is arrested in Andover before the matter is adjusted, the State Police may have to get a bench warrant to take the accused directly to trial in the Superior Court.

Job Bureau Busy

A gain of 50 per cent over the preceding year in number of placements was reported this week by the Hartford branch office of the State Employment Service. The increase was credited partly to better employment conditions and partly to wider use of the free job bureau's facilities by employers in the city.

Putnam Auto Accident; Two Small Boys Injured

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHBRIDGE, Mass., July 20—Miss Audrey Gray, of Locust Valley, N. Y., was reported by police as arrested here today in connection with a hit-and-run accident at Putnam, Conn., in which two small boys were seriously injured while riding on a bicycle, bound for a fishing trip.

Miss Gray was held without bail on charges of reckless driving and evasion of responsibility.

Plays in Prospect On Summer Stages

Massachusetts

Cambridge—Straw Hat Theater, Brattle Hall, July 26, 27, 28, " Is Nothing Sacred?"; Aug. 2, 3, 4, 'Jane Eyre" in new dramatization by Marjory Carleton.

Cambridge—Jitney Players at Brattle Hall, July 29 only, in "End of Summer."

Chatam — Monomoy Theater, July 26-29, "Topaze"; Aug. 2-5, "Bill of Divorcement."

Cohasset—South Shore Players, Town Hall, July 24-29, Clifton Webb and Libby Holman in "Burlesque"; July 31-Aug. 5, Violet Heming in "Susan and God."

Dennis — Cape Playhouse, July 24-29, "Springtime for Henry"; July 31-Aug. 5, Thornton Wilder and Martha Scott in "Our Town."

Fitchburg—Lake Whalom Theater, July 24-29, "Three Men on a Horse."

Gloucester—Bass Rocks Theater, July 24-29, "Ghost Town," new play by Gene Kern; July 31-Aug. 5, "The Drunkard."

Marblehead—North Shore Players at Marblehead High School, July 24-29, Helen Claire in "Kiss the Boys Goodbye"; July 31 (Tuesday)-Aug.5, Douglass Montgomery and Mildred Natwick in "Autumn Crocus."

Martha's Vineyard — Vineyard Players at Oak Bluffs, July 24-29, "What a Life."

Nantasket — Samoset Playhouse, July 25-29, "The Philadelphia Story"; Aug. 1-5, "Emperor Jones."

Nantucket — Nantucket Players at 'Sconset Casino, July 27, 28, 30, "The Ghost Train:" Aug. 3, 4, 6, "Shore Acres."

Rockport—Cape Ann Theater at Murray Hall, July 27-29, "The Doctors."

Stockbridge — Berkshire Playhouse, July 24-29, Florence Reed in "The Circle."

New Hampshire

East Jaffrey—Actor Associates, July 27-29, "Mrs. Moonlight."

Keene—Keene Summer Theater, July 24-29, "Bachelor Born."

New London — New London Players, July 26-29, "Love from a Stranger"; Aug. 2-5, "You Can't Take It with You."

Peterborough — Peterborough Players, Stearns Farm, July 26-29, Aug. 2-5, "Little Women."

Rye Beach — Farragut Players, July 25-29, "Our Town"; Aug. 1-5, "Susan and God."

Tamworth — The Barnstormers, "The Pursuit of Happiness" at Tamworth, July 24, 29; Conway, July 25, 26; Poland Spring, July 27; Wolfeboro, July 28. Week of July 31, "Our Town."

Whitefield—Forty-Niners, Chase Barn, July 25-29, "Pygmalion"; Aug. 1-5, "What a Life."

Crawford Notch — Notchland Players (semi-professional) July 24, 26, 29, one-act plays.

Maine

Boothbay—Boothbay Playhouse, July 26-29, "Last of Mrs. Cheyney"; Aug. 2-5, "Berkeley Square."

Kennebunkport — Garrick Players, July 25-29, "Spooks"; Aug. 1-5, first week of Booth Tarkington drama festival, opening with new play, "Karabash."

Ogunquit—Ogunquit Playhouse, July 24-29, Madge Evans in "Brief Moment"; July 31-Aug. 5, Grace George in "The Circle."

Skowhegan—Lakewood Players, July 24-29, "Indian Summer," new comedy by Owen Davis.

South Berwick — Warren Hasty Farm, Emery's Bridge, July 26, 27, 28, 29, fifth annual production of "As the Earth Turns."

Surry—Surry Theater, Aug. 1-5, "Art and Mrs. Bottle."

Rhode Island

Ashton—Lippitt Theater, beginning July 25, "Hook, Line, and Sinker," new play by Alice Hepburn.

Newport—Newport Casino, July 25-28, Gladys Cooper and Philip Merivale in "Spring Meeting"; Aug. 1-4, Doris Dalton in "George and Margaret."

Vermont

Weston — Weston Playhouse, July 28, 29, 30, "The Late Christopher Bean."

Connecticut

Litchfield — Litchfield

Bees Continue Success Against the West—Longwood Finals Over the Week End

Rabbit Warstler Turns Star In Emergency Role

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When great baseball players are discussed, the name of Rabbit Warstler is never mentioned. This is a natural procedure, because the little Rabbit is not a great player. Although Connie Mack once called him the finest defensive second baseman he had ever seen, a weak batting average keeps the diminutive infielder from the class of Eddie Collins, Lajoie or Gehringer. But to the Bees, Warstler today is a hero. If it were not for his sparkling rescue work this season, they might have rolled down the cellar stairs of the National League.

At the moment, Rabbit is substituting for the injured Eddie Miller. And those who thought that the loss of the sensational rookie shortstop would hurt the team's chances of climbing higher in the second division, with a possible shot at the upper half of the standing, are about willing to admit their mistake. For Warstler is carrying on like a major.

Bees Work Squeeze

Gabby Hartnett would be the first to admit that the Bees have first class insurance in Warstler. For it was "Rab" who beat the visiting Chicago Cubs in the first game of the series yesterday at the Allston Hive. With the score tied at 2-all in the last of the ninth inning—with Tony Cuccinello perched on third base, and with the count two strikes and no balls, Rabbit laid down a perfect squeeze-play bunt on Jack Russell and let the hustling Tony cross home plate with the big run. Rabbit made three hits during the afternoon and earlier had scored a run himself.

As Warstler went to shortstop in the second contest of the Cub series this afternoon, it was his sixty-eighth appearance in the Boston line-up this season. While Cuccinello was on the bench with an injured knee, Rabbit played 42 games at second base. In 20 games he either started at third base or relieved Sunshine Majeski. Once he walked to the plate as a pinch hitter, and today was his fifth spell at the short field. Although the veteran's batting average was a mere .225 this morning, many of his bingles were inserted at opportune times.

Success With West

The Bees, therefore, continue their success against the West. Where the four western rivals completely dominated the locals in the first half of the campaign, Casey Stengel is now having his fun. Since early June, the manager they called a clown has won 13 out of 21 from the Cubs, Cardinals, Reds, and Pirates—the half of the National League where the heaviest power is concentrated. All of which this morning left the so-called locals just 2½ games away from the first division and 3½ from the second-place Cardinals. If the Stengels can push themselves past that troublesome sixth berth, the future will look bright indeed.

The opener of the Chicago series marked the initial start of Otto Huber at third base. Although the rookie made a wild throw at one stage of the contest, he inserted an important bunt in the winning ninth-inning rally. Defensively he is an improvement over Majeski, who was benched with a slight injury. But Henry is a threat at the plate.

Sox Dropped Pair

Red Sox supporters were slapped in the face yesterday by the White Sox, who rose up and took a double-header from the Fenway club. The idle Yankees, as a result, picked up a full game in the American League standing and today led by nine contests. Instead of giving the leaders a tussle, the Sox may soon feel the pressure of third-place Chicago. In yesterday's twin bill, Joe Cronin and his mates scored exactly one run.

Tomorrow the Red Sox open a four-game engagement at St. Louis, with a double-header scheduled for Saturday. The Cub series closes at the Hive with a single tomorrow. Pittsburgh comes here Saturday and Sunday, with two games the latter day.

Marston Absent At Shenecossett

EASTERN POINT, Conn., July 20 (AP)—A field of fine golfers started today in pursuit of the Shenecossett Trophy, but the 20th annual invitation tournament was something like a Boston Marathon without Clarence De Mar because Max Marston was at home in Philadelpiha tending to his brokerage business.

Olympets vs. Starlets

Hoping to win its fourth victory from a previously undefeated team, the Boston Olympets girls' softball squad takes the floor tonight against the Connecticut Starlets at the Garden. In a preliminary test, the Gardenias will meet the Rohoboth Milkmaids of Rhode Island.

The Starlets arrive with an undefeated record of six wins. Florence Boudreau of Needham, who won her last start against the Connecticut Yankee Girls of New Haven, will be on the mound for the locals. The first game, a Metropolitan League battle, will decide first place in the standing.

Looking Over the New Plastic Gut

By a Staff Photographer
Mercer Beasley (left) and Frankie Parker inspect the new Beasley product at the Longwood Cricket Club

Upsets Feature Early Longwood Quarter-Finals

Today at Longwood

Quarter-final Matches

Pauline Betz, eighth-ranking on Pacific Coast, ousted second-seeded Virginia Wolfenden, 6-3, 6-2.

Mary Arnold defeated Helen Pederson in the second upset of the morning, 5-7, 6-4, 6-1.

Boston's Kay Winthrop had to battle through three sets to defeat Pat Canning, 7-5, 5-7, 6-2.

Helen Bernard defeated Barbara Bradley, 8—10, 8—6, 6—2.

Miss Bernhard will meet Miss Betz and Miss Winthrop will engage Miss Arnold for finalist berths tomorrow.

Women players dominated the singles program at Longwood Cricket Club today, playing matches in the quarter-final round. The only men's singles on schedule today was the last round-of-eight engagement between Jack Crawford of Australia and third-seeded Gardnar Mulloy, member of the Davis Cup squad this year.

In the doubles department, the men were scheduled to hold their usual sway this afternoon with several interesting matches on deck.

The top-seeded tandem and the prospective Davis Cup doubles team for the United States, Frankie Parker and Gene Mako, meet J. Norman Anderson and August Ganzenmuller. Adrian Quist and Crawford, the Australian pair, were to play Norman Bickel and Frank Froehling, the duo upsetting fourth seeded Davie Freeman and Eddie Alloo yesterday.

Chicago Twins

The late-arriving Murphy twins from Chicago, Chet and Bill, second seeded, faced-off with Holbrook Hyde and John Gow, a Hartford, Conn., team.

As a result of the committee's decision to hold over the finals until Sunday, the semifinal round play in men's singles has been staggered with one-half of the round, the Quist-Bobby Low match, being played on Friday and the winner of the Mulloy-Crawford match meeting Gene Mako, Saturday.

This morning they were still talking about the sensational wins of young Low, the Stanford University star. Low scored his second straight upset win yesterday by ousting Davie Freeman.

Larry Dee, Low's doubles partner, met with a quarter-final round defeat at the hands of Quist yesterday.

The scores of Low's four-set victory over Freeman were 9-11, 8-6, 6-3, 6-3. Point after point was fought just as fiercely and cunningly as these two young stars could possibly plan. The crowd enjoyed this match and will most likely back Low strongly in his semifinal round match with Quist.

Crawford vs. Doeg

On another court there was a veterans' match, yet it possessed all the color and fight of youngsters—that third-round contest between Crawford and Johnny Doeg yesterday. Both men on the comeback trail went after everything, and it reminded one of some of the history-making matches of five and eight years ago when these two were fighting for national championship and Wimbledon honors.

Only one result could be determined from yesterday's encounters; Crawford was farther advanced in his comeback. Doeg, the same old Johnny who will fight back for every point, threw everything he had into his smashing service, his drives and his volleys at the net; but Crawford was more accurate and discouraged Doeg with his smart play.

Mako and Quist were not extended as they jumped into the semifinal round. The two promising Californians Ronald Edwards and Larry Dee made the top seeded stars work for their points, but it was experience that accounted for the crucial points. Mako defeated Edwards, 6-3, 6-2, 6-0; while Quist turned back Dee, 6-1, 6-3, 6-1.

Today a Year Ago
By the Associated Press

Lloyd "Whitey" Moore, Cincinnati Reds, pitched two-hit victory over Bees, holding Boston hitless for 7⅔ innings.

Beasley Is Pleased With Parker's Showing This Year

By Wendell Davis
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

They're Mercer Beasley's ideas—but Frankie Parker carries them out.

This has been so ever since Beasley, coaching tennis at the Milwaukee Country Club back in 1926, took a liking to one of his ball boys and became a sponsor to that boy, who this year might hold an answer to the timely tennis question: "Will the Davis Cup stay in America?"

The latest Beasley innovation is Parker's new forehand—a new weapon that, together with his famous backhand, has helped the 23-year-old veteran of the turf and hard courts to five tournament victories this season.

"It's like one of those tricks out of the football bag," Beasley explained as he watched his protege working out with Gene Mako. "If you notice—now—see, there it goes. It's a little twist that he gives his wrist previous to contact with the ball. It's been quite effective so far, and he's not yet polished it. Keeps opponents guessing which corner he's shooting for."

Beasley, as usual, is accompanying Parker in every tournament and is also helping other Davis Cup squad members on occasion.

At Spring Lake and here at Longwood, Beasley has been working with Mako's service at the latter's request. Mako's serve now, with the new Beasley shift, looks like a diver's layout off the high board, as his arm is poised parallel to the ground for an instant.

At present, Mako is having difficulty controlling this new service, but with Beasley's help and his note-taking while watching Mako and Parker in their matches, Mako will undoubtedly smooth out the rough edges.

But Beasley was back to Parker again. "We're (Parker) using this new forehand in place of the chop shot that has been weak for Frankie in recent years. Frankie developed his chop while winning all those tournaments as a junior, but since he jumped into faster company, that chop shot of his hasn't been so effective. This transposition will take a little time, but I believe it will be a much harder shot to handle."

"I'm his encourager," Beasley continued, "and I'm delighted with Frankie's improvement this year. Did you know he didn't lose a set in the recent Spring Lake tournament?"

Parker is using a new plastic gut in his racket, a Beasley product. It has the appearance of airplane silk, and seems to be strong enough to withstand tremendous pressure. "It's new to us, and we don't know how good it really is, but it seems to be doing the work," Beasley commented.

Another innovation to Parker is a 15-ounce racket with the weight in the head. Previously, Parker had used a racket of 15¾ ounces.

Since 1935 when he first entered the "Big 10" in men's national ranking, Parker has never been dropped lower than eighth, his standing for last year. This season Parker, with his new equipment and his serious bid towards Davis Cup recognition, seems destined to near-top recognition.

Lawson Little Takes Over At Bretton Woods

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Beginning today, the fairways of Bretton Woods Golf Club, nestled at the very foot of New Hampshire's Presidential Range, will resound to the booming drives of a young man who four short years ago was the nation's outstanding amateur. Lawson Little has hung out his shingle as the Bretton Woods professional.

Lawson stopped in Boston yesterday on his way to his new job, and between bites of lunch at the Hotel Statler discoursed at length about his recent trip to England to play in the British open at historic St. Andrews.

Ready Smile

More personable than ever, with a ready smile quick to light up his tanned features, Lawson described the course as "taking more knowing than any other course in the world."

It seems that the Scotchmen of old laid out the course from hole to hole, instead of planning the whole thing at once. Consequently at the end of nine holes, they found themselves around two miles from home with a long walk back in prospect. So they began to play back, with the result that the fairways lie side by side, with all but four of the greens double.

"But don't think that because the greens are large—a 75-yard putt is not uncommon over there—they are easy to hit," Lawson grinned. "The course is strewn with bunkers and traps, the holes are often set right behind a high mound at the edge of the green, a constantly shifting wind of no mean velocity is everpresent, and the ball itself is smaller."

Two Courses

There are two layouts, of course, at St. Andrews, the one above being the old, and the other being the new. Little, despite wind, rain, and sleet, had no difficulty on the first two days, shooting a 69 on the par-73 old course the first day and a 73 on the other the next to tie for second among the qualifiers.

On the third day, however, with the sun still failing to shine on the "auld grey toon," he shot up to a 79. On the fourth day of play a limit of 150 strokes was set to qualify for the last two rounds, and Lawson failed to get under the wire.

Far from being discouraged, he still likes the course. "I've played it 15 times," he declared, "and I still think it one of the best."

Lawson was impressed during his stay over there with two newcomers to the English golf horizon, Bobby Locke, the 23-year-old South African pro, and Jim Buren, the 19-year-old Irish amateur from Cork.

The latter particularly took Little's eye when he turned in a pair of 69's, over each of St. Andrew's courses, to set a new all-time qualifying record on what is probably the most famous lay-out in the world. "And when you consider that golfers have been tackling those fairways and greens for hundreds of year," Little declared, "that boy has something."

Turns to Teaching

Lawson Little

Locke he praised for his long game, excellent irons, and deft putting. Not yet a member of the P. G. A. over there as he must serve a five-year apprenticeship, Locke can play only in the British open. The young pro consequently has a standing challenge of $2,500 which he will post for a match with anyone.

Little almost got himself signed up for such a match as he got off the boat. As he tells it, "A group of reporters met us and asked if I were going to play Bobby. I said I would like to very much and probably we could arrange a practice round at St. Andrews."

"Oh, no," they said, "We mean are you going to challenge him?" Enough to say that Little was not. He explained yesterday that challenge matches were the only way Locke could establish a reputation, in view of the fact that he is barred from P. G. A. competition until his membership is accepted.

Southern Trail

Accompanied by his attractive wife, the husky Stanford graduate plans to spend the summer at Bretton Woods and then hit the southern tournament trail next winter. He hopes to play in three tourneys this summer, the New Hampshire open at Manchester next month, the Canadian open in New Brunswick, and the $10,000 Dapper Dan affair in Pittsburgh.

How will he like being a club pro as compared to a tournament player?

"I'll like it," he answered. "I have done some teaching before and it is interesting to watch beginners improve. Besides, the Bretton Woods course is just about like the Broadmoor course at Colorado Springs, where the Trans-Mississippi tournament is going on under the mountains surrounding Pikes Peak. And there, incidentally, is where I first met my wife."

With that set-up, Lawson can't help but like it.

All-Stars Win, 19 to 7

KANSAS CITY, July 20 (AP)—In a game in which good baseball was kept at a minimum, the American Association All-Stars defeated the Kansas City Blues, 19 to 7, last night. Hub Walker and Phil Weintraub, both of Minneapolis, hit homers for the victors, and Vince Di Maggio one for the losers.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
All-Stars	2	7	0	0	2	1	3	4	0	19	20	1
Kansas City	0	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	7	13	4

Andrews, Butland (3), Hutchinson (7) and Baker, Denning; Breuer, Piechota (2), Lindell (3), Makosker (7) and Riddle.

Serves and Returns

Note for Davis Cup linemen: Adrian Quist has left those foot faults behind him at the Merion Cricket Club. His performances this week have proved he will seldom encounter difficulty in that department again.

Local Box Scores

Bees

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Outlaw lf	4	0	2	2	2	0	0
Garms rf	4	0	1	1	4	0	1
Hassett 1b	4	0	1	1	8	1	1
West cf	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
Cuccinello 2b	4	1	1	1	4	1	0
Huber 3b	3	0	0	0	1	0	1
Lopez c	2	0	0	0	6	2	0
Warstler ss	4	1	3	3	2	3	0
Shoffner p	3	1	1	1	0	4	0
Totals	32	3	10	10	27	11	2
CHICAGO							
Hack 3b	3	0	2	2	1	4	0
Herman 2b	4	0	1	1	3	2	0
Galan lf	5	0	1	1	0	0	0
Gleeson rf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Reynolds cf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Hartnett c	3	0	0	0	7	1	0
*Bryant	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Manenso c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G Russell 1b	4	1	2	3	6	1	0
Bartell ss	3	0	1	1	5	3	0
Lee p	3	0	1	1	0	1	0
†Leiber	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Mattick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
J Russell p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	2	8	9	§25	12	0

*Ran for Hartnett in ninth. †Batted for Lee in ninth. ‡Ran for Leiber in ninth. §One out when winning run scored.

Boston	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	—3
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2

Runs batted in, Garms 2, G. Russell, Hack, Warstler. Two-base hit, G. Russell. Hits, off Lee, 8 in 8 innings; off J. Russell, 2 in 1-3 inning. Left on base, Chicago 10, Boston 7. Sacrifice, Herman, Bartell, Hack. Huber, Lopez. Base on balls, by Shoffner 3, by Lee 5. Struck out, by Shoffner 3, by Lee 5. Double play, Hack, Herman and Bartell. Losing pitcher, J. Russell. Time, 2h. 17m. Umpires, Reardon, Dunn and Pinelli. Attendance, 3,048 paid, 3,614 boys.

Red Sox

FIRST GAME

CHICAGO	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Hayes 2b	3	1	1	1	5	6	0
Kuhel 1b	3	1	1	1	9	0	0
Kreevich cf	4	0	2	3	3	0	0
Radcliff rf	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Rosenthal rf	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Walker lf	4	0	1	1	3	0	0
Appling ss	4	0	2	3	0	2	0
McNair 3b	4	0	1	1	1	4	0
Tresh c	4	1	1	2	4	0	0
Knott p	3	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	30	4	10	13	27	13	0
BOSTON							
Doerr 2b	4	0	1	3	3	3	0
Cramer cf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Foxx 1b	4	1	1	4	6	0	0
Williams rf	4	0	1	1	4	0	0
Cronin ss	4	0	1	1	2	3	0
Vosmik lf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Tabor 3b	4	0	1	3	1	0	0
Desautels c	2	0	1	2	4	2	0
*Finney	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wade p	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
†Peacock	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	35	1	8	16	24	9	0

*Batted for Desautels in ninth. †Batted for Wade in ninth.

Chicago	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	—4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1

Runs batted in, Hayes, Kreevich, Radcliff, Appling, Foxx. Two-base hits, Tresh, Desautels, Kreevich, Appling. Three-base hits, Doerr, Tabor. Home run, Foxx. Stolen base, McNair. Sacrifices, Knott, Radcliff. Double play, Doerr, Cronin and Foxx. Left on bases, Boston 8, Chicago 8. Bases on balls, by Wade 4, by Knott. Struck out, by Knott 4, by Wade 4, Balk, Knott. Umpires, Rommel, Summers and Basil. Time, 2h. 18m. Attendance, 10,000 estimated.

SECOND GAME

CHICAGO	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Hayes 2b	5	0	1	2	2	1	0
Kuhel 1b	5	2	1	1	7	1	0
Kreevich cf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Rosenthal rf	4	0	2	3	2	0	0
Walker lf	4	1	2	2	4	0	0
Appling ss	3	1	0	0	2	4	0
McNair 3b	5	1	3	5	4	3	0
Tresh c	4	1	2	2	4	0	0
Rigney p	4	0	1	2	0	0	0
Totals	38	5	14	18	27	10	0
Doerr 2b	4	0	0	0	4	3	0
Cramer cf	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rich p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Nonnenkamp	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foxx 1b	3	0	1	1	9	3	0
Williams rf	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Cronin ss	3	0	1	1	2	2	1
Vosmik lf	3	0	0	1	0	0	0
Tabor 3b	3	0	0	0	0	2	0
Peacock c	3	0	1	1	4	1	0
Ostermueller p	1	0	0	0	2	1	0
Sayles p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Finney cf	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	29	0	4	4	24	14	1

*Batted for Rich in 9th.

Chicago	1	0	0	2	2	1	2	0	—8

Runs batted in, Hayes, Rosenthal 2, Rigney 2, McNair 2, Tresh. Two-base hits, Rosenthal, Rigney, McNair, Hayes. Three-base hit, McNair. Stolen bases, Kreevich, McNair. Double plays, Appling, Hayes and Kuhel; McNair, Hayes and Kuhel. Left on bases, Boston 5, Chicago 12. Base on balls, by Rigney 3, by Ostermueller 3, by Sayles. Struck out, by Ostermueller, by Sayles, by Rigney 3. Hits, off Ostermueller, 7 in 4 2-3 innings; off Sayles, 6 in 2 1-3 innings; off Rich, one in one inning. Wild pitch, Ostermueller. Losing pitcher, Ostermueller. Time, 2:23. Umpires, Summers, Basil and Rommel. Attendance, 13,000 estimated.

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NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Broadmoor's 12th Hole Interesting—Earl Bartlett Scores N. Y. Tennis Upset

Two Rounds Are Scheduled In Trans-Mississippi Golf

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 20 (AP)—This is bargain day at the 39th Trans-Mississippi golf tournament with two rounds of shooting calling on the boys for their best tricks.

And there should be quality as well as quantity if the golf is anywhere near as sparkling as it was in the 32-match first round on Broadmoor's high altitude fairways yesterday.

Respect for 12th

All of the boys left in the chase for the title that Salt Lake City's Ven Savage is defending went out again with a renewed respect for the 12th hole that comes down hill toward the clubhouse.

This is a 451-yard par-4 affair. A pond spreads in front of the green and ducks paddle in it, all very pretty, but it is no place for a golf shot to land.

Savage, determined to become the fourth man to win a second successive T-M title, says it's one of the best holes on this beautiful layout. His fellow townsman, Ed Kingsley, runner-up last year, says flatly it is the best.

Meets Alexander

Medalist Rufus King plunked one into the pond yesterday, but still won the hole and his match.

Savage hoped No. 12 wouldn't be a critical spot for him in his second-round engagement today with Skip Alexander, carefree Duke University golfer from Durham, N. C.

There was no rest for the 16 golfers triumphing in the second round this morning, because they had to go right out again and meet one another to cut the field down to tomorrow's 36-hole quarterfinals.

The wind stayed away from Broadmoor's par-70 layout yesterday, a frying sun blazed down, and the boys from the hot countries felt right at home. Ven Savage banged a 68, two under perfect figures, for a 2-up over Jack Kerns, Denver public links player.

Two Under Par

Surprises yesterday came in the defeats of Eddie Held of Denver, twice a Trans-Mississippi champion, and Bob Babbish, University of Detroit student who won the Western amateur title last year. Held was eliminated by Ray Lowell, Jr., of Colorado Springs, 2 up. Babbish's 3-and-2 conqueror was Bob Goldwater, Phoenix, Ariz., department store owner.

Extra Holes

Harry Todd of Dallas, newly-crowned Western amateur champion, barely got by Ed Moore on the 19th hole, while a second extra-hole tussle involved two Duke University teammates, Bob Brownell of Washington, D. C., and Hank Russell of Coral Gables, Fla. Brownell triumphed on the 20th with a birdie 4.

Ship Alexander of Durham, N. C. achieved one of the easiest victories, by 7-and-5 over Lyman Wright of Colorado Springs.

John Dawson of Hollywood, T-M winner in 1936, shot 5-under-par golf for a 6-and-4 win over Steve Shaw, 19, Colorado Springs, and Don Schumacher of Dallas, who won the 1937 title, whipped J. C. Hamilton of Oklahoma City, 5 and 3.

Honolulu Race In Air

HONOLULU, July 20 (AP)—Victory in the 2,085-mile San Francisco to Hawaii yacht race, it appeared yesterday, rested between the 55-foot New York cutter, Blitzen, already checked in, and the tiny 36-foot Magic Carpet, reported sighted 85 miles from its destination at 11 a. m. (4:30 p. m., E. S. T.).

The main prize for the Trans-Pacific sailing classic is determined on a handicap basis, calculated on the measurements of entries.

The Blitzen, skippered by R. J. Reynolds, crossed the finish line at Diamond Head Tuesday night at 11:17.6 o'clock. In the actual crossing it was second to the 106-foot yawl Contender of Long Beach, Calif. The latter, however, raced from scratch, the only entry not given a time allowance. The Contender checked in at 8:20.04 p. m. (1:54.04 a. m. yesterday, E. S. T.).

Magic Carpet Near Finish

The Blitzen started the race with a handicap allowance of three days, 48 minutes and 25 seconds. On its showing it seemed a certain winner earlier yesterday until a naval plane flying over the course reported it had sighted what was believed to be the Magic Carpet, one of the smallest of the 26 entries, and registered from Richmond, Calif.

The Magic Carpet sailed with the second highest time allowance—four days 22 hours 7 minutes 36 seconds.

It therefore had a bulge of more than 45 hours on the Blitzen and if as reported was only 85 miles out shortly before noon yesterday was concealed an excellent chance to win the race.

The highest time allowance in the race, which started shortly after 3 p. m., July 4, was given the Viking Childe of Hollywood, a matter of five days, 12 hours 32 minutes and 3 seconds. It was believed to be well back in the race, however.

Fandango

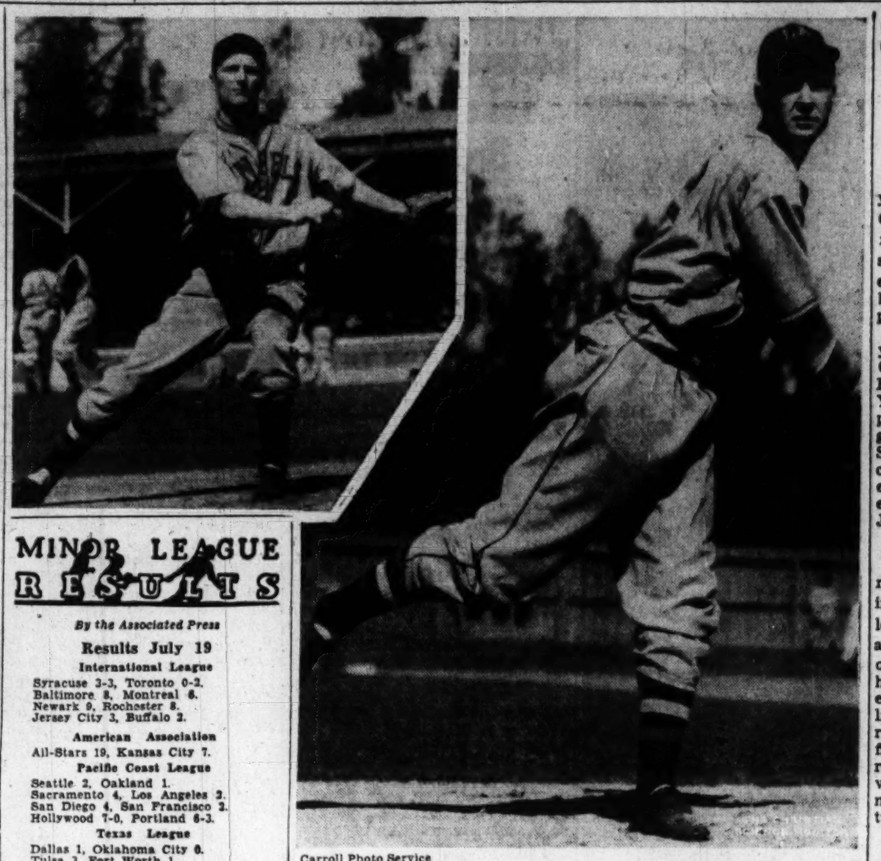
With the Contender and the Blitzen running first and second, the Los Angeles registered Fandango checked in next. It finished at 11:17.57, 51 seconds back of the Eastern boat.

The Chubasco, leader during the early part and also registered from Los Angeles, finished fourth at 11:37.51 3-5 seconds Tuesday night.

At 4:36.46 yesterday morning, the Zoe H. of Long Beach crossed the finish line.

New arrivals yesterday afternoon were the 50-foot cutter Jorie and 50-foot yawl Brilliant.

The Jorie, owned by Harold Judson of Los Angeles, crossed the finish line at 12:18.46 p. m. and the Brilliant, owned by Al Marsten of the California Yacht Club, at 2:6.32 2-5 p. m.



Carroll Photo Service

Left: Lou Stringer, 19-year-old "find," is regular second-sacker on the league-leading Angel nine. He's a former American Legion junior player and a product of the Angels' regular baseball school, whose summer session begins July 24 while the Angels are on the road. Lou is being hailed as one of the greatest youngsters ever to step into the League. He was heavy enough to play only two years of high-school ball, and was seasoned with a single season in bush league. Right: Fay Thomas, a star hurler for the league-leading Angels, is usually good for 20 wins a season. In running up nine wins so far, his biggest achievement was the allowance of one run in three games.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

Results July 19

International League

Syracuse 3-3, Toronto 0-2.
Baltimore 8, Montreal 6.
Newark 9, Rochester 8.
Jersey City 3, Buffalo 2.

American Association

All-Stars 19, Kansas City 7.

Pacific Coast League

Seattle 2, Oakland 1.
Sacramento 4, Los Angeles 2.
San Diego 4, San Francisco 2.
Hollywood 7-0, Portland 6-3.

Texas League

Dallas 1, Oklahoma City 0.
Tulsa 3, Fort Worth 1.
Beaumont 4, Shreveport 1.
San Antonio 9, Houston 8.

Southern Association

Nashville 10, Atlanta 0.
Chattanooga 6, Knoxville 1.
Memphis 4, New Orleans 1.
Little Rock at Birmingham, rain.

Eastern League

Williamsport 6-8, Wilkes-Barre 3-3.
Elmira 1-10, Scranton 0-3.
Hartford 2, Albany 1.
Springfield 13, Binghamton 7.

Harvard Praised By Toronto Coach

QUEBEC, July 20 (AP)—The benefit of long training weighed in favor of Harvard University's rowing crew in its victory over the Toronto Argonauts for the Grand Challenge prize at the Henley Regatta, C. H. Punchard, coach and manager of the Canadians, said yesterday on his arrival in the liner Montrose.

The Toronto oarsmen were described by the coach as a "pretty good crew."

"But the Harvard men who beat us July 8 in the Grand Challenge final were just marvellous," said the Argonauts' coach. "Longer training and the fact that the Harvard oarsmen have been together some years gave them the edge."

Team Scoring First Inning Usually Wins Most Games

Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—It may be anybody's ball game until the last man is out in the ninth, but the chances are that the team that can score in the first inning is the team that wins most of the ball games. At least this is the inference from figures recently compiled by Harry Williams, secretary and one-time president of the Pacific Coast Baseball League.

Mr. Williams, who also used to be a sports writer of wide circulation, thinks up these ideas on statistics in line with the League's efforts to make the national pastime prosper. With too much publicity given these days to run-ins with the umpires and bottle-throwing by the fans, it's good to see some publicity based on perfection of the century-old sport.

Prior to last Sunday's (July 16) regular double-headers, the scoring figures showed that the league-leading Angels led the league also in number of games in which they scored in the initial frame: 34. And before Mr. Williams could make his findings public, in the first game of the Sunday card here the Angels scored 10 runs in the first inning, and went on to win against the pressing Padres of San Diego.

Two Homers in One Inning

It was a sort of verification of the figures, with emphasis, for there was other significance to the feat. When had another Coast team ever scored 10 runs in any inning? There are clubs that are glad to score that many runs in a week. And Arnold Statz, the eternal center-fielder for the Angels, knocked two homers in the inning, being lead-off man. The pair punctuated Jigger's appearance in the game on "Americanism Day," sponsored by the American Legion, and Jigger Statz is the only remaining Legionnaire in Class AA ball. More than 20 years a top-notch player, Jigger still defies the Angels to find a better fielder, lead-off man, or hitter—an all-around player.

The rest of Mr. Williams' figuring showed that the second-place Seattle team, which led during the overnight lapses of the Angels, also placed great stress on early scoring. The Seattle club scored in 28 of its first innings, making more out of this advantage than did the Stars, the Padres and the Seals, all of which headed the Seattle Rainiers in this respect. However, Seattle managed to score in 29 of the second innings, more than did any other team. This partially explains the ability of the team to harass the Angels whose former manager, Jack Lelivelt, now manages the Rainiers.

Nine-Inning Loop

That the first-inning score may prove to be the pay-off ball is indicated by the record of the Angels in winning 13 games in the first inning. The Seals follow, having won 10 by knocking their opponents for a nine-inning loop.

Far from a "sure thing," this matter of early scoring to cinch the game is belied by the unfortunate Stars which have sewed up the game in only three of the 32 times they scored in the first; also, the Stars lead the League by scoring both in the first and second innings in 13 games, but up to Sunday they were in next-to-last position.

* * *

The Americanism Day crowd of 15,000 witnessed a significant ceremony in modern baseball. They saw the Legion's local council present certificates of merit to nine Padres and five Angels who had graduated to the big-time from the Legion's junior baseball program. This encouragement of youngsters really pays. Those honored were: Padres—Bill Starr, catcher; Ted Jensen, infield; Al Olson and Joe Gonzales, pitcher; Geo. McDonald, first base; Dominic Dallessandro, left field; Al Niemiec, second base; and Pat Tobin, utility; Angels—Lou Stringer, 2b; Lee Stine and Al Epperley, pitchers; Paul Carpenter, lf; and Tom Lloyd, utility.

Robert K. Shellaby

Guldahl Shoots Best Round

CHICAGO, July 20 (AP)—A whiff of Western open atmosphere in the twilight of a season devoid of major golfing honors apparently was enough to bring back championship form in big Ralph Guldahl today.

Not since he first won the Western three years ago has Guldahl been shut out in the summer round of major competition.

Facing that possibility unless he makes it four Westerns in a row in the 1939 tournament opening tomorrow, big Ralph stalked out on Medinah Country Club's No. 3 course late yesterday and blazed his way through the dusk for a two-under-par 69.

It was the best card turned in for a practice round and immediately set off the cry that the Madison, N. J., pro may be "on again," just as the Western three years ago set off Guldahl on a spree of titles which included two national open victories.

At least it stood as a warning to a field of more than 300 who tomorrow will start the first 18 holes of the 72-hole medal test. Eighteen more will be played Saturday with the low 50 pros and ties and the low 22 amateurs and ties competing in the final 36 holes Sunday.

Dick Metz of Chicago posted a 70 on the same lay-out yesterday, while Henry Picard of Hershey, Pa., the new professional champion, carded 73. Picard then remarked he doubted "whether the winner will be able to score under 285 for the 72 holes."

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	49	29	.628
St. Louis	41	37	.526
Chicago	43	40	.518
New York	41	39	.513
Brooklyn	38	38	.500
Pittsburgh	38	38	.500
Boston	38	41	.481
Philadelphia	24	50	.324

Results July 19

Boston 3, Chicago 2.
St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 2.
Cincinnati 4, Brooklyn 2 (10 innings).
Pittsburgh 10, New York 5.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	60	23	.723
Boston	48	39	.623
Chicago	46	36	.561
Cleveland	41	39	.513
Detroit	41	41	.500
Washington	36	51	.400
Philadelphia	31	49	.388
St. Louis	24	57	.296

Results July 19

Chicago 4, Boston 1.
Chicago 8, Boston 0.
Detroit 11, Washington 8.
Only games played.

Giants Get Passing Ace

NEW YORK (AP)—Eddie Miller, forward passing ace with the New Mexico Aggies, will join the New York Giants this fall. Last season Miller completed 114 passes out of 194 attempts for an average of nearly 60 per cent.

Southerner Steals Show Beating Wood

NEW YORK, July 20 (AP)—If 16-year-old Earl Bartlett, Jr., of New Orleans sticks to his decision to make his first big-time tennis season his last, at least he'll have enough memories to make looking back on his brief court career pleasant.

Early this season the Southern youngster beat former National Champion Johnny Doeg in the Houston (Tex.) invitation tourney. Yesterday the five-foot-six 120-pounder became even more of a giant-killer by running top-seeded Sidney Wood, former Wimbledon champion and fourth-ranked player in the country, out of the Eastern clay courts championships at Jackson Heights, N. Y.

Set Pattern

Southern junior champion and runner-up in the recent National interscholastic title tourney, Bartlett played the match according to a set pattern that he believed would offset Wood's power and enable him to capitalize on his court-covering ability. Sticking to the baseline all the way, he refused to get rattled even when Wood won the first set, and then proceeded to run the blond New Yorker ragged when Sidney, who hasn't played much this season, tired in the next two. The score: 5-7, 6-2, 6-3.

Enters Tulane

The "little giant," who expects tennis to become a secondary interest when he enters Tulane University in the fall, was faced with another stiff problem today. In the quarter-final he was matched with Martyn Buxby of Miami, Fla., one of the three seeded players left in the field. Buxby is ranked eighth.

In the other quarter-final Bob Peacock of Berkeley, Calif., No. 6 in the seeded list, meets unranked Marvin Wachman of Chicago. The day's third match is a fifth-round engagement between defending champion Jeff Podesta of Montclair, N. J., the No. 9 seed, and Billy McGehee, Bartlett's fellow-townsman and biggest booster.

The winner of this will go into the round of eight together with George Toley of Los Angeles, Billy Gillespie of Atlanta, and Jack Mahoney of the University of Virginia.

Three other seeded players were shipped to the sidelines with Wood. J. Gilbert Hall, No. 7, lost to Mahoney, 6-2, 2-6, 6-2; Joey Fishbach of New York, No. 11, bowed to Gillespie, 6-4, 7-5, and Frank Bowden, New York veteran seeded 12th, was beaten at 6-3, 3-6, 7-5, by tall George Toley. Toley had whipped Frank Guernsey, the intercollegiate champion the day before.

And Talking of . . . Swimming

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Long Distance Champ at 16

LONDON—Champion No. 1 in British swimming this season—chronologically speaking, and maybe not only that—is a young gentleman aged 16 from Hull, Yorkshire, named Jack Hale. The other day he went to town in both senses of phrase, as a competitor in the English long distance championship. Which is a swim in the Thames River from a point opposite the Anglian Boat Club's headquarters at Kew to the University Stone (where the Oxford-Cambridge boat-race starts) at Putney, a matter of five miles and 60 yards with the stream.

Hale's time for this arduous journey was 1h. 3m. 59.4s., which was 35.6s. faster than that returned by the runner-up, C. T. Deane.

Deane, victor in each of the last five years, was fully expected to win again. And if he had done so he would have come within one of the record string of consecutive successes set up by the celebrated J. A. Jarvis from 1898 to 1904 inclusive.

Close Struggle

As you can judge from the times of the two men, Hale and Deane had a tremendously close struggle, the former taking the lead at the very start and holding it gallantly in spite of a very determined challenge from Deane during the last half-mile.

Hale, using an eight-beat crawl, had established a lead of some 50 yards by the time the swimmers passed beneath Hammersmith Bridge, two miles from the finish, and he was moving so well that, in the view of the experts, he would probably have come near to the record time for the race (1h. 2m. 57.6s. by Deane in 1937) if the tide had not been so slack.

One-Mile Race

Deane, a London salesman aged 22, seemed to cut the corner rather too much coming into the last straight down by the boathouses along the Putney reach—as many a coxswain has done, in the reverse direction, during the Oxford-Cambridge crew race—and, the result was that he found himself over the shallower water above what are known as the Fulham flats.

Now young Hale is set upon winning the English one-mile championship, to be decided at Great Yarmouth, Aug. 11. So keen is he to do this that concentrating upon this distance, he has decided not to compete in the championship meeting at Minehead, July 11 to 14, when the longest race on the program will be the 440 yards.

Last year, at the corresponding meeting, young Hale entered for the half-mile, and gained a place, as a prelude to becoming runner-up to R. H. Leivers, well-known British crack, in the mile.

The long-distance swim in the Thames, which has given Hale his first championship victory, is an event of long standing on the British swimming calendar, for it was established as far back as 1877, when it was instituted under the title of the "Lords and Commons" race. It was given this title because the first trophy put up in connection with it was donated by a number of Members of Parliament.

In 1901, a fresh award was presented by the late W. J. Innes. This goes each year to the winner, who holds it for 12 months; statuettes are given "for keeps" to the men who finish first, second, and third; and certificates are issued to all competitors who finish within ten minutes of the winner. Twelve of the 14 starters earned diplomas this year, and the times and orders of the next four home after Hale and Deane were: 1h. 7m. 5.6s. by J. Brennan, of the Huddersfield Swimming Club; 1h. 7m. 44s. by K. Dungler of the Maccabi Association; 1h. 8m. 26.2s. by F. J. Gill, of the Leander Swimming Club, and 1h. 10m. 8s. by F. C. Oldman, of the Plaistow United Swimming Club.

U. S. Tennis Stars Back From England

NEW YORK, July 20 (AP)—Four members of the American tennis squad which swept a victorious path through the Wimbledon tournament arrived this morning from England and immediately went to the Forest Hills courts to brush up for their next competition—the Seabright, N. J., tourney starting July 24.

The quartet was made up of Bobby Riggs, winner of the Wimbledon men's singles; Elwood Cooke, singles finalist and with Riggs winner of the men's doubles; Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, with Alice Marble winner of the women's doubles; and Helen Jacobs, former champion eliminated in an early round this year.

Riggs and Cooke said they believed their games had been improved by the foreign competition. Miss Jacobs, lauding Miss Marble's game as "brilliant, I never saw anyone play better," said her own game was badly in need of more practice.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Di Maggio, New York, .403; Foxx, Boston, .352.
Runs—Foxx, Boston, 73; Cramer, Boston, 73.
Runs Batted In—Williams, Boston, 77; Greenberg, Detroit, 69.
Hits—Rolfe, New York, 113; McQuinn, St. Louis, 112.
Doubles—Greenberg, Detroit, 29; Rolfe, New York, 27.
Triples—Wright, Washington 9; six tied with 7.
Home Runs—Foxx, Boston, and Greenberg, Detroit, 17.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 30; Chapman, Cleveland, 13.
Pitching—Donald, New York, 11-0; Sundra, New York, 5-0.

National League

Batting—Arnovich, Philadelphia, .378; Bonura, New York, .344.
Runs—Werber, Cincinnati, 68, and Frey, Cleveland, 67.
Runs Batted In—McCormick, Cincinnati, 74; Bonura, New York, 60.
Hits—Brown, St. Louis, and Arnovich, Philadelphia, 109.
Doubles—Slaughter, St. Louis, 26; Mize, St. Louis, 25.
Triples—Herman, Chicago, 12; Garms, Boston, and Goodman, Cincinnati, 8.
Home Runs—Mize, Cardinals, 18; Camilli, Dodgers, Ott, Giants, and McCormick, Reds, 15.
Stolen Bases—Handley, Pittsburgh, 13; Hack, Chicago, 12.
Pitching—Gumbert, New York, 13; Dean, Chicago, 4-1.

English Cricket

LONDON, July 20 (CP Cable)—Close-of-play scores in English first-class cricket matches started yesterday, follow:

Surrey 123 for nine wickets; vs. Glamorgan; at the oval.
Lancashire 267 (Washbrook 87 not out, place 59, P. Smith five wickets for 87); vs. Essex; at Colchester.
Hampshire 48 for two wickets; vs. Gloucester; at Bristol.
Derbyshire 13 for no wickets; vs. Worcester; at Dudley.
Sussex 184 (James Langridge 72, Bowes seven for 54); Yorkshire 304 for four wickets (Hutton 177, Barber 75 not out); at Scarborough.

Rain prevented play in the following matches:

Nottinghamshire vs. Somerset, at Nottingham; Warwickshire vs. Middlesex, at Birmingham; Sir Julien Cahn's eleven vs. West Indies, at West Bridgford.

To Resume Rugby Play

PARIS (CP Cable)—Rugby matches between France and British Rugby Union representative teams will be resumed next year after a nine-year lapse. The French Rugby Federation announced the first match in France would be played against Wales at Paris, March 25.

Mel Ott Is Honored

NEW YORK, July 20 (AP)—Captain Mel Ott of the New York Giants yesterday was presented with a miniature army sabre, the gift of a delegation of 200 members of the C. M. T. C. from Fort Hancock, N. J.

A similar sabre was given to Secretary Eddie Brannick. The swords were of paper cutter size.

Thomas Walter Hayward

LONDON (CP Cable)—Thomas Walter Hayward, England and Surrey cricketer and one of the most famous professionals in the history of the game passed on in Cambridge July 19. The great batsman, known in the world of cricket as Tom Hayward, was 68.

Dugout Topics

By Ramli

Williams, the Rookie of the Year

With the 1940 big league campaign well into its second half, six so-called rookies tower above the rank and file. There are a dozen or more freshmen earning pay checks in the National and American leagues, but Williams of the Red Sox, Miller of the Bees, Donald and Keller of the Yankees, McCosky of the Tigers and Wyatt of the Dodgers impress as players who will be around for a while.

The race for the mythical "Rookie of the Year" award is torrid and each man has his supporters. New York is pulling strong for Donald, who in his first full season with the world champs has annexed 11 straight mound triumphs, without a setback; and for Keller, the outfielder who is hitting in the vicinity of .300 and playing sound defensive ball Detroit votes heavy for McCosky, the offensive pace-setter for several weeks of the race and still well into the .300 class.

Wyatt At Brooklyn

Brooklyn's support is with Wyatt's hurling. The former American Leaguer was unbeaten during the first two months of the campaign. Until Eddie Miller was injured in a recent game with Cincinnati, the Bee shortstop was building up a flattering reputation in the National League. Now Eddie's chances of gaining the rookie award have vanished.

However, when the time comes for another World Series and the regular race has been run, it will be Mr. Williams who will walk out of 1940 with the mythical award tucked under his arm. At least, that is the opinion in this direction, unless the Red Sox right fielder suddenly lies down in the grass and goes to sleep. Which would be hard, indeed, for a boy with Ted's love for the great American pastime.

Change of Pace

Williams joined the Red Sox family at a critical time. To make room for him, Joe Cronin had traded Ben Chapman and his .340 batting average to the Cleveland Indians. Ted had led the American Association in almost every offensive department. They expected him to fill Chapman's shoes without hurting the club's attack And being a left-hander, this was a man sized job at Fenway Park, where right field is deep. But the lanky youngster tugged at his belt, picked up a bat and went to work. Not only has he fulfilled expectations; he is probably the most popular member of a team which includes such colorful stars as Cronin, Jimmy Foxx and Lefty Grove.

For a while the opposition stopped Ted the Terror. But not for long. Through early May the boy was forced to take a steady diet of what ball players call "slow stuff." After staying well over .300 in the first two weeks, the change of pace slumped Ted's average as low as .235. But that was rock bottom for him. Later that same month he came back, being better acquainted with the tantalizing pitch. By June 1 he was up to .278. Fifteen days later he was well into .280. On the last day of the month he had attained .294. And on the afternoon of July 5, as the Red Sox battled the Athletics Teddy crashed through the charmed .300 circle by getting three out of four at Shibe Park. Today, with the Sox in Chicago, the young right fielder is hitting a highly respectacle .308 and is still going up.

Williams' value to Cronin, however, is not entirely apparent in the batting table. It takes a glance at the runs-batted-in column to emphasize the rookie's prominent role in the Fenway drama. With experienced hands such as Bob Johnson, Hank Greenberg and Gerald Walker on his heels, Ted is leading the entire circuit—in fact, the entire majors—in the important matter of driving mates across the plate. It will be his prominence in this particular department that will eventually swing the rookie award his way.

Perhaps the most amazing part of the Williams record is a cluster of seven home runs hit at Fenway Park. At one stretch in late May he lined four to right or right-center field in the Boston orchard in four days—two against Washington pitching and two facing the Yankees. When considering the wide-open space behind first and second bases in the home of the Red Sox, such clouting deserves high recognition. More than one great left-hander has been foiled by those distant Hub barriers.

Leander to Compete

HAMILTON, Ont., July 20 (CP)—Two Leander Boat Club eights will represent Hamilton in the United States National Sculling Regatta at Detroit Friday and Saturday. They are the Hamilton Club's senior heavies, coached by Paddy Cline, and the 150-pound eights, now taking off weight to qualify for the 145-pound class.

The Senior Leander crew is rounding into top shape and the 150-pound crew, if they get their weight down to the necessary 145, is expected to do well also at the national meet.

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Commerce and Finance

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Business and Industry

Lilienthal Says TVA Will Soon Be Making Money

WASHINGTON (AP) — David Lilienthal, TVA director, envisions for President Roosevelt a bright future for the Tennessee Valley Authority, predicting it would be "making money" shortly and estimating that its eventual revenues would be $25,000,000 annually.

He asserted that he had informed the President the closing of the deals for the Tennessee Electric Power Co., and other Commonwealth & Southern Corp. properties in North Alabama and Mississippi would leave behind the agency the most controversial parts of the power program.

To Buy Tepco

Mr. Lilienthal said he reported to the President the reaching of an agreement at Nashville under which a new $78,600,000 contract for the purchase of the Tepco properties will be consummated August 15. Under a compromise bond bill passed last week, TVA can issue up to $46,000,000 to pay its share of the deal, with Chattanooga, Nashville and other municipalities and co-operatives paying the balance.

He said negotiations would begin next week with Wendell L. Willkie, President of Commonwealth & Southern, for purchase of certain Mississippi and Alabama Power Company properties in 27 counties. The compromise bond bill provided TVA with $6,500,000 to pay its share of the cost of this deal, which Mr. Lilienthal also expected to be consummated by August 15.

With the contracts signed, the director said, TVA will have completed its utility purchasing program and have a market for the 10-dam TVA system along the Tennessee river. Five of these dams have been completed, four are under construction and one is as yet unauthorized by Congress.

Sees a Profit

In the first year after negotiations go through, Mr. Lilienthal said TVA revenues should be $12,000,000, sufficient to cover expenses compared with last year's $6,000,000. Eventually, he predicted, revenue will reach $25,000,000.

TVA officials are continuing conferences with state authorities looking to the introduction of legislation authorizing contributions to states and counties in lieu of taxes paid by private utilities. TVA now pays the states five per cent on gross receipts from the sale of power at dam sites.

Completion of the utility purchases, Mr. Lilienthal said, would allow TVA to enter more completely into other phases of its activities, particularly rehabilitation of a large area of potentially fertile land.

Roosevelt Praises Jesse Jones' Record As RFC Chairman

WASHINGTON (AP)—In a letter praising the "financial efficiency" of the RFC, President Roosevelt took a dig today at those he said made "ghoulish statements" from 1933 to 1936 that the agency was broke.

His comment was contained in a reply to a letter from Jesse H. Jones, in which Mr. Jones submitted his resignation as RFC chairman to become Federal Loan Administrator. Mr. Jones had informed Mr. Roosevelt that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation had "sound assets sufficient to pay all of its debts and return to the Treasury the entire capital stock invested in it, with something in addition."

Mr. Roosevelt wrote Mr. Jones that this statement reminded him that in 1933, 1934, 1935 and 1936 a few people in the executive branch of the Government, more in Congress and many civilians and newspapers were announcing that the RFC "was broke and that the Government would not get back more than fifty cents on the dollar."

"These people were in some cases honest in their belief," the President added, "but in many cases were making these ghoulish statements with the hope that their own type of partisanship would thereby be served.

"In either case their action did little to encourage the 'confidence' they were so loudly talking about. In either case their gloomy predictions proved false."

The letters were made public by the White House.

The President said the RFC, under Mr. Jones' guidance, had made an "amazing record of financial efficiency." At the same time, he said, it had assisted many banks, corporations and individuals to continue solvent and to do their part in giving employment and keeping the wheels of industry turning.

Mr. Jones said he wanted to emphasize that the RFC organization was as capable as any of any private business. He added that Emil Schram, his successor as chairman, and the organization were competent and "in every way worthy of confidence and support.

Mr. Jones said when he came to the RFC in 1932 it was assumed conditions which caused its creation would pass soon.

"The breakdown in our financial and economic affairs has been repaired," he said, "but the readjustment is taking much longer than any of us expected."

Curbing the Stock Exchanges

"Economics in the Modern World"
Fourth of 12 Articles

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Federal regulation of the stock and bond markets has probably been the most popular—and the most punitive—of all the economic innovations of the nineteen-thirties

That same Wall Street which in the 'twenties had been the great economic hope of the American people became in the 'thirties their great economic scapegoat. By the end of the nineteen-twenties virtually every financial device in Wall Street had been exploited. By the end of the nineteen-thirties virtually every one of these devices had been regulated.

Regulation was the natural consequence of the bull market in stocks in 1929—and of its collapse. There followed the Pecora investigation, backed by a wrathful and disillusioned public opinion. It uncovered numerous abuses, which became the basis for the Securities Act of 1935, putting the issue of new bonds and stocks under government control.

The Securities Act was alleged by its sponsors to parallel the British Companies Act, but it went much further. Its primary objective was to force "full disclosure" of all details of new corporate bond and stock offerings, and to inflict tremendous punitive penalties upon issuers for giving wrong information, or not enough. It went so far, however, in inflicting penalties and legal liabilities on issuers for "omissions of material fact" on the principle of "let the seller beware" that the issuance of what new securities the uncertainity of the times might have permitted, was practically brought to a standstill until changes in the law modified the risks incurred by bankers and corporate managements in offering new securities.

Regulation Set Up

The Act of 1933 was followed by the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, which put the stock markets and the over-the-counter markets also under the Government and set up the Securities Exchange Commission as policeman. The SEC promptly turned its attention to conversion of the New York Stock Exchange from a well-run gentleman's club to a politically orthodox institution and the first head-on clash between academic reformers and the practical and autocratic leadership of the Exchange was buffeted by President Roosevelt's happy appointment to the chairmanship of the SEC of Joseph P. Kennedy, a one-time successful speculator, who was therefore satisfactory to the Street but who had also contributed to the Democratic campaign fund, and so was satisfactory to the Administration. Under Mr. Kennedy's administration the worst kinks in the Securities Act were ironed out, and under his pressure Richard Whitney was jousted out of the Presidency of the Stock Exchange to make way for a Kerensky-liberal type of administration under Charles R. Gay which tried to satisfy both the Old Guard in the Exchange and the SEC in Washington.

Mr. Kennedy resigned to run the Maritime Commission and was succeeded by James M. Landis, a law professor with little sympathy with the Street, and no speculative or investing experience. On Mr. Landis' return to the law he was succeeded by William O. Douglas, who had risen through the SEC from management of a study of protective committees. Mr. Douglas brought to the Commission a breezy Western attitude which pleased the Street and a profound distrust of all financial mechanisms which alarmed it. He forced the complete reorganization of the Stock Exchange, opportunely assisted by the disgrace of Richard Whitney in the Spring of 1938.

Federal Regulation

Virtually every operation in Wall Street has now been placed under federal regulation. Every step and word in the creation of a new security gets SEC scrutiny. If the security is subsequently listed on an exchange, the listing requirements are set by the Federal Reserve Board. Under SEC pressure the stock exchanges have revised their rules for customers' men. Manipulation and pool operations have been outlawed and SEC employees watch the tape for such operations. Under the Chandler Act the SEC has obtained the right to sit in on important bankruptcy cases and to make recommendations to the Court in cases involving $2,500,000 or over. Complicated rules have been set up for over-the-counter business, and under the Maloney Act the Commission has obtained power to force "self-regulation" on the over-the-counter trade "or else—." The Commission has made a lengthy study of investment trusts and is preparing to recommend legislation.

Three major principles run through federal control of the security business. The first is complete disclosure to the customer; the second is divorce or attempted divorce of all financial functions which, by any stretch of the imagination, might be considered in conflict; and the third is indefinite extension of the power of SEC officials to pass on the propriety and good intent of Wall Street operations.

Complete disclosure is particularly the theme of the Securities Act of 1933. For a new securities offering the law first requires the registration at Washington of information running to hundreds of pages, so voluminous that only life insurance companies and savings banks are likely to use it and they used to have access to all the information they wanted anyway. Second, it requires a prospectus so bulky that investors will not read it but continue to rely on the word of salesmen. And, third, it requires newspaper advertisements so lengthy and so tricky in wording that only the boldest underwriters will use them.

Disclosures Required

Complete disclosure is required of brokers in informing customers whether they are acting as brokers ("We have bought for you") or as dealers ("we have sold to you"), which reputable brokers used to do anyway. Complete disclosure is required of corporations with listed securities as to current operations, and disclosure is required of "insiders" on transactions in securities of their own corporations so complete that only financial journals will publish them. Papers, records, documents, reports, photostat copies, and statements are channelled to the SEC at Washington in tidal volume in order to make sure that nothing is being put over on the public by a financial community suspected of fraud or chicane at every turn. The result is that dishonesty has been made much more difficult and honesty much more expensive.

As to the divorce or segregation of financial functions, Congress originally intended to run a scalpel between nearly all Wall Street functions, separating in particular all brokerage operations from all dealer operations, i. e., all operations in which the Wall Street man acts as agent from those in which he acts as principal. Dissuaded by vociferous Wall Street objections from such a hasty step, it delegated to the SEC the function of looking into the "advisability and feasibility" of segregating the broker-from the dealer-function.

The Commission looked into the matter with a thoroughness which has become one of its outstanding characteristics, and reported, a year and a half late, that it ought to look into it further. Since then it seems to have encountered enough practical difficulties to make it willing, though not content, to let the matter drop for the present, except for certain minor details. The same firms still exercise both functions as brokers and over-the-counter dealers, as odd-lot brokers and dealers, as specialists on the floor of the stock exchange, and as brokers and investment bankers, though the omens are that the function of stock exchange broker and that of investment banker will eventually be split apart.

SEC Power Broad

The third outstanding aspect of Federal control of the security markets, that of meticulous supervision of financial operations, does not seem odd to modern thinking. The SEC swims with the tide of modern political thought. To old-fashioned liberals, however, in Wall Street, the need of asking for the approval of young men for the most part chosen for their logical brilliancy rather than their practical astuteness the details of every transaction and operation seems oppressive. The SEC, however, has never swerved from an evident ambition to extend its right of oversight to all financial functions. True, in the SEC-written Maloney Act for regulation of over-the-counter dealers, it has consented to "self-regulation." But not in the original draft. The Commission's reach for power and increased jurisdiction has been all but tropismatic. After every investigation required by Congress the SEC has concluded that part of the remedy should consist of an extension of SEC powers. Since it was set up, the Commission has recommended to Congress that it be given power to admit or expel securities in "unlisted trading," draft rules for "over-the-counter" trading, pass on corporate reorganizations, regulate investment trust management, and so on. Most of these powers have been granted.

Stock Prices Fluctuate

Meantime stock prices in recent years have followed a more fluctuating course than in pre-regulation days. A bull market from 1935 to 1937 raised the Dow-Jones' index of industrial shares to a peak of 195 (against the 1929 peak of 381). Then it dropped in the quickie depression of 1937-1938 to a shade under 100, recovered to 158 in the fall of 1938, and tumbled to 120 in the Spring of 1939. Volume in 1938 and 1939 dropped below even the levels of 1932 to the most shrunken totals since the early 'twenties, and the loss of business has forced widespread retrenchment in the Street, from which tens of thousand of employees have been squeezed out, probably permanently, while memberships on the purified Stock Exchange have dropped from the 1929 high of $475,000, down to around $60,000. The small volume, and the discouragements placed by federal regulation in the way of professional trading and short-selling, have made the market very "thin" and unable to bear the weight of selling or buying in anything like the volume it sustained in its heavy-duty days. SEC officials have been unconcerned over this development, believing it merely a symptom of the reconstruction of the market for the benefit of investors instead of speculators.

Second-grade bonds, especially of the railroads, have never recovered their levels of the 'twenties and in many cases are well below the depressed levels of the early 'thirties. On the other hand, government bonds and the highest grades of corporate liens and tax-exempt issues have soared to heights never before witnessed. But these two trends arise from causes outside the securities markets themselves.

Air Lines Break Passenger Records

By the Associated Press

New York

The domestic air lines composing the Air Transport Association of America reported they had flown 63,576,325 revenue passenger miles in June, an increase of nearly 58 per cent over the 40,284,317 flown in June, 1938.

In the first six months of the year, the lines flew 278,353,321 passenger miles, a gain of 34 per cent over the first half of 1938.

U. S. Leads World In Aeronautical Exports in 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—John H. Jouett, President of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, said the United States in 1938 continued to lead the world by a wide margin in the export of aviation products.

Germany and Italy, however, he added, outsold this nation in aeronautical goods in 18 countries.

He described the two European nations' bids for expanded markets abroad as an attempt to strengthen their industries and make them reservoirs of air force strength.

Outsold in Six Nations

The United States led all other nations in aviation sales in Latin America, but Mr. Jouett, making public a world survey, stressed that Germany and Italy had outsold the United States in six Latin American countries.

He attributed their lead in those countries to Government credits, subsidies, barter deals an dofficial aviation missions.

"In 1938," said Mr. Jouett, "the United States exported $68,209,050 worth of planes, engines and accessories. Germany was next with $27,183,501, proving the energy with which the Reich is trying to develop its aircraft production in foreign sales.

"It was the first time in history that Germany outsold Great Britain, which ranked third in 1938 with a total of $26,501,340. Italy ranked fourth with $8,821,493, and France was fifth with $3,752,208. Combined sales for Germany and Italy, therefore totalled $36,004,994 as compared with $30,253,548 for England and France."

Germany Is Active

The six Latin American countries in which Italy and Germany led the United States, the survey said, were Chile, Peru, Paraguay, Uruguay, Ecuador and Salvador. It added that in all other Latin American countries the United States "led by wide margins."

Mr. Jouett estimated that Germany and Italy enjoyed 37 per cent of the trade in aeronautical products shared by the three producing countries in Latin America. He fixed at 15.9 per cent of Germany's total aeronautical exports the amount the nation sold to 14 Latin American countries, and at 34.5 per cent the amount of Italy's aviation exports disposed of in three Latin American countries.

Germany, the survey concluded, also outsold the United States in Sweden, Switzerland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Belgium, Denmark, Portugal, Greece, Mozambique, Spain and Hungary.

Martin Undelivered Orders $37,835,458

BALTIMORE (AP) — The Glenn L. Martin Company, makers of air bombers, announced sales for the half year of 1939 totaled $5,298,659 of which $1,758,148 was obtained in the second quarter.

Profits for the six months of $967,624 were equal to 86½ cents per share.

President Glenn L. Martin declared: "One large contract for bombardment airplanes has been completed and shipped and we are now in progress of changing over the production equipment for a still larger output of a new and ultra-modern bomber, on which shipments will begin in a few weeks."

The company's backlog of undelivered orders was $37,835,458, he said, as compared with $13,903,006 last December 31. Much of the output has been for the French government.

House Passes Indenture Bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House has passed legislation setting up definite requirements to govern the issuance of trust indentures. It goes back to the Senate for consideration of amendments.

The measure, which elicited little debate, was passed on a voice vote.

The original Senate bill would authorize the Securities Commission to set up standards for the indentures while the House-approved version would substitute statutory standards rather than vest discretion in the SEC. Indentures in excess of $1,000,000 would be exempted.

A trust indenture is a legal document setting forth obligations of an issuer of securities to purchasers relative to collateral, defaults and the like.

Building Costs Seen Kept High By Labor Unions, Local Tariffs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—There is a little skepticism here as to whether the Department of Justice can deliver the goods on Thurman Arnold's promise (or threat) of a thorough-going drive on obstructions and abuses in the building industry. This skepticism derives from the impression that most of these obstructions are due to the power of organized labor and the co-operation of local governments.

According to this view one of the principal elements in building costs—that of interest—has already been cut about as far as possible. At least two bigwigs in the lending field have recently made this assertion. John Fahey of the Federal Home Loan Bank system, said recently that mortgage interest rates had been cut to where borrowers are now saving some $500,000,000 a year over what they would have had to spend on mortgage interest a few years ago. The head of a large local savings bank said interest savings from here on could not help much.

High Local Costs Chief Trouble

Next important cost is raw materials, such as lumber, cement, copper, and the like. Folks here think that mere anti-trust suits and efforts to break up basing-point systems will have little effect on the prices of these materials.

It is felt, in short, that the obstructions are chiefly found in the bottleneck of local distribution, local construction, and local building ordinances.

A good example of this is now on display in New York City in the power of Loc. No. 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Its demands were largely responsible for the vigorous protest of the foreign exhibitors at the World's Fair and the charge that costs there were increased some $20,000,000 by building labor demands.

Foreign governments who brought in their own technicians for installation of wiring either had to have the work torn out and re-wired by members of Loc. No. 3 or pay members of this local to stand by at full-time and even over-time rates while the foreign technicians did the work.

The State of Nevada drew out its exhibit in disgust over a ruling of the Local which required that the wiring on a five-ton cement model of Hoover Dam must be pulled out and re-done locally. This would have meant chiselling through the concrete. This same local is now being sued by the National Electrical Manufacturers' Association, whose eleven members include the best-known names among the big companies, for an injunction against alleged boycotting of these manufacturers' products here.

General Electric's wiring installations in New York City fell from around $475,000 in 1932 to $197 in 1937 and Westinghouse's from around $278,000 in 1934 to $2,000 in 1937.

Local Farms Have the Edge

The union requires that electrical equipment assembled outside New York must be taken down and re-assembled here. This rule applies not only against non-union labor but against even other locals of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The I. B. E. W. is also being sued by the C. I. O. electrical workers' union because a boycott is alleged to extend to them too.

The effect is to throw the bids to local firms. This is particularly evident in the case of city jobs. General Railway Signal and Union Switch and Signal naturally had the contracts for providing most of the signal work for the municipal-owned "Eighth Avenue Subway" completed a few years ago. But the actual installation went to a firm controlled by one of the sons of Jimmie Hines, Tammany district leader now out on bail.

G. R. S.'s bid for its installation was about $113,000 but the accepted local bid was $139,000, while Union Switch's bid was around $139,000 for the installation of its equipment but the local bid accepted was $363,000. This was effected through threatened labor strikes.

Local Firms Two Price Lists

The same I. B. E. W. unit has similarly tied up the Boards of Education, of Hospitals, and of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, eliciting a public protest recently from the head of one of the largest hospitals. City departments have accepted a "men and means clause" which is inserted in contractors' contracts, providing that if a contractor has labor trouble he is automatically in default.

Local electrical firms who benefit by these conditions have two price lists—a high one for local jobs and a lower one for outside. These and other facts have been brought out in the 17,000-page testimony to date of the N. E. M. A.'s suit in Federal Court Southern District. In addition Tom Dewey recently got guilty verdicts from a number of local contractors for operating collusively.

Just as Thurman Arnold was finishing his statement before the TNEC, Chairman Wood of Sears-Roebuck testified that Sears had decided to drop a 50-house project in Chicago because costs would run around $4,800 for houses which had been built a couple of years earlier outside of Chicago for between $3,100 and $3,400. In addition, Sears was prohibited from putting in its own bathtubs, though these were acceptable to union plumbers in other metropolitan cities.

Obstructions to Trade

Municipal building ordinances here and in other cities in many cases obstruct the use both of labor-saving machinery and of modern, lower-cost material. These local protective tariffs, imposed by law and backed by unions, are part of the increasing number of interstate trade barriers, and probably account in part for the slowness with which pre-fabricated housing has taken hold, as well as for the fact that there is virtually no real "big business" in the construction industry.

There has been much talk of the building industry being revolutionized into mass production methods like the automobile industry. But while it has taken over from the motor industry the installment method of financing, and there has been a trend toward shorter-lived construction, the trend in regard to labor has been rather for the automobile industry to become like the building industry than vice versa.

The current struggle over the 130-hour month on the WPA is tied in with building costs. Skilled workers from the construction industry have been able to make a WPA wage for 59 hours work (instead of 130) and then go back to their own private employment and legally make additional money. Or in other words they have been able to substantially supplement regular work with WPA work. One chief effect of the "prevailing wage" clause has been to hold up building trade wages above the market.

Opposition to Annual Wage

Conditions something like those in New York have been reported from many big cities in recent years. In Cleveland two building trades' leaders were sent to the penitentiary in 1938, and Pittsburgh Plate Glass had to keep a blacklist of orders it could not fill for lack of approval by one of these men. The editor of the Kansas City Post-Star got a national journalism prize last year for an exposé of local union racketeering. New York methods outlined above are reported spreading today to Boston, Philadelphia, and Northern New Jersey.

Public housing was supposed to meet this problem because it was bigger. In theory it could order in bulk, use the latest cost saving methods, and guarantee its workers an annual wage. It seems to have failed. PWA's old Housing Division had a big run-in with a local ring in Detroit and was finally forced by newspaper publicity to accept lower out-of-town bids but blamed it on the contractors, not on labor.

Jurisdictional strikes have persistently tied up parts of the big New York housing projects. Building labor in New York appears dead-set against the "annual wage" preferring high hourly and daily wages, though the latter usually nets less for a year; and when the enabling legislation was passed by the New York State Legislature this Spring for the State's version of USHA the annual wage was thrown out for the prevailing wage.

Extra-Legal Control

Dave Beck, through control of the teamsters in Seattle, has shown how a responsible man, in firm control of a small but strategically located union, can control a city through extra-legal means, and maintain order, though at high cost. San Francisco is said to be currently suffering, or benefiting, from somewhat the same thing while the port of Los Angeles thrives.

Building costs rose sharply in the little boom of 1936-1937. Since then building material prices have fallen considerably, but nominal and in many places actual labor costs have stayed up. Construction costs as a result are still around the levels of the late 1920's.

The residential building boom continues and bids fair to pursue its wonted course in the upswing of the cycle, at whatever cost. But Thurman Arnold says the Department of Justice has been receiving more and more complaints about the building industry. And his lengthy statement of July 8 seemed to explain a lot when he said:

". . . Restraints of trade in building . . . have kept the industry horizontally split into groups whose separate contributions to the final product are so limited that no single group can get increased volume by lowering prices. Thus they have created a situation where the incentive of each group is to raise prices to obtain for itself the greatest share of any new money available for housing. . . ." Harold Fleming

Loans to Business Show Good Upturn

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Federal Reserve Board said commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of reporting banks had recovered all losses of the past year.

Banks in 101 leading cities reported the third straight weekly rise in these loans to $3,887,000,000 the highest total in a year during which the loan aggregate has varied generally downward.

However, loans in this group of banks jumped $64,000,000 in the three weeks ended July 12. Of the increase, $15,000,000 was accounted for in the last week.

Economists of the Reserve System said that although the industrial pace gained rapidly last fall the better business was utilized by most businessmen to pay off indebtedness rather than to incur new obligations.

In the last week, the best gains were made in New York City and in the Federal Reserve district around Kansas City, Mo. Each of these areas has a $4,000,000 gain.

Heads Examiners

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Roswell Magill

Magill Is Chairman Of Stock Exchange's Examining Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The new four-man public examining board of the New York Stock Exchange has elected Roswell Magill, former Under Secretary of the Treasury, Chairman at the board's initial meeting. Mr. Magill is a member of the law firm of Dunnington, Bartholow & Miller.

Jerome N. Frank, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, attended the meeting along with Edward E. Bartlett, Jr., Chairman of the stock exchange, and William McC. Martin, Jr., President. Another guest was Ganson Purcell, director of the trading and exchange division of the SEC.

Two other members of the new board were present, W. Randolph Burgess and Carle C. Conway. Walter J. Cummings, the fourth member, was unable to attend, but was represented by Joseph L. Overlock, Vice-President of the Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Company.

It was reported that Mr. Frank expressed his views as to the need for a brokerage bank or some equally satisfactory solution of the custodial problem at the luncheon, which was held in the president's dining room on the sixth floor of the Exchange Building at 11 Wall Street.

A. Tate Smith, a special assistant to President of the exchange, has geen drafted as secretary to the board. He is a technical expert of considerable experience, having served for many years in the exchange's department of economics.

Allen Industries Net

DETROIT (AP)—Allen Industries, Inc., reported a net profit of $169,345 for the six-month period ended June 30, equivalent to 66 cents a share on outstanding common stock, as compared with a net loss of $42,637 for the same period of 1938. A dividend of 25 cents a share will be paid Aug. 15 to stockholders of record Aug. 1. The dividend is the first declared since 1937.

Crop Insurance For Cotton Is Voted by Senate

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate voted to extend the Government's crop insurance program to cotton after rejecting demands that it also include tobacco, fruit, vegetables and other farm commodities.

(Under the program, applied for the first time to wheat last year, growers who pay premiums will be compensated, in event of losses, in cotton or its cash equivalent.)

At the same time the Chamber acceded to a request by Senator John A. Danaher (D-Conn.) and wrote into the legislation an order to the Department of Agriculture to work out a program of tobacco insurance if possible.

Senators John H. Bankhead (D-Ala.), Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.) and Lewis B. Schwellenbach (D-Wash.) were among those who argued against the inclusion of any new crops in the program at this time, contending insufficient experience made a successful plan impossible.

They pledged support for such action later, however, when the Department of Agriculture had had opportunity to work out probable risk factors.

Republican leader Charles L. McNary of Oregon supported Senator Danaher in his argument for inclusion of tobacco at once but the Senate rejected such an amendment by a voice vote.

Senator Claude Pepper D-Fla.) urged inclusion of fruits and vegetables, and said he favored a general program for all major commodities. Senator McNary expressed a similar view, declaring that he approved crop insurance so long as it put no burden on the Treasury.

Southern Senators said that the Department of Agriculture had the necessary data to institute a cotton program and asserted there had been a "gentlemen's agreement" to bring cotton under the program after a one-year trial with wheat.

Proponents said the cotton insurance would be available for 2,000,000 cotton growers.

In the first year, they said, 170,000 wheat farmers insured production of 70,000,000 bushels.

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Today's sales (est.) 780,000
Previous day 1,022,300
1939 volume to date 119,379,845
1938 volume to date 141,642,228

Aircraft, Selected Issues Are Favored In Uneven Market

NEW YORK, July 20 (AP)—Quiet strength of aircrafts and specialties kept the stock market on its feet today although many leaders occasionally wavered.

Profit selling on the recent upsurge died down after the opening and buyers began to nibble at selected issues. While losses were plentiful near the final hour, advances running to a point or so were well distributed. Dealings were slack throughout, compared with the Monday and Tuesday volumes. Transfers for the five hours were at the rate of approximately 700,000 shares.

Europe cropped up as a market barrier, after a lengthy lull, when thought of a new "crisis" revived with fresh German-Polish tension following a shooting at Danzig.

On the other hand, cheering second quarter earnings statements and business prospects generally served to prop sentiment, brokers said.

International stocks rallied at London. Paris and Amsterdam were no better than steady. Bonds did better in spots. Commodities remained irregular.

Loft, one of the liveliest performers lately, bounced into new high ground for the year, along with American airlines.

Among favored issues at one time or another were Douglas Aircraft, Glenn Martin, Safeway Stores, Air Reduction, N. Y. Shipbuilding, U. S. Steel, Southern Railway, and General Electric.

Hesitant were American Smelting, Sears Roebuck, American Telephone, General Motors, Chrysler, Westinghouse, and Du Pont.

Posting modest gains in the curb were Lockheed, Hewett Rubber, and Pennroad.

Motors had to contend with the persistent deadlock in the General Motors strike and fears this controversy might spread.

Bond Trend Uneven

The bond market swerved from side to side today and by the start of the last hour hadn't yet decided whether to go up or down.

Price changes in the main were limited to small fractions as buyers seemed to have taken yesterday's profit-taking in their stride.

Some brokers saw in the latest Polish-Danzig incident a deterrent to decisive market action, since favorable business items continued to brighten the news.

Unchanged to a trifle ahead were Consolidated Oil convertible 3½s, Great Northern 4s of '46 "G," International Telephone 5s, Commonwealth Edison 3½s, and Portland General Electric 4½s.

Small losers included Southern Railway 4s, N. Y. Central 5s, and Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s.

A listless foreign group was enlivened by a gain of more than a point by Oslo City 4½s in brisk dealings.

U. S. Governments shaded lower on only a handful of deals.

Grain Values Drop Sharply in Chicago

CHICAGO, July 20 (AP)—Heavy selling broke out in the grain pits today, tumbling corn values approximately 3 cents a bushel to the lowest level in more than six years and dropping wheat more than 2 cents to lows unequalled since late last year.

Most of the selling apparently came as a result of early fractional declines which uncovered a large number of stop loss orders. The prospective large domestic corn crop, start of the spring wheat movement and establishment of all-time record lows in wheat futures at Liverpool were bearish factors in the trade.

Corn closed 2⅛-2⅞ cents lower than yesterday, July 39⅞, September 41-41⅛; wheat 1⅞-2⅜ lower; July 63⅞, September 64½; Oats ¾-1⅛ down.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market came out of a morning weak spell to close with a firm undertone today. Trading, however, was still at low ebb while the "City" waited fresh news concerning Danzig. Trans-Atlantics shaded lower following Wednesday's uncertain Wall Street performance. British funds dipped narrowly. Rubber issues followed lower commodity prices and oils and kaffirs were nicked for small amounts. Coppers were quietly maintained. Traders neglected industrials.

Paris: After a heavy opening, the Bourse righted itself late today. Announcement of new decree laws scheduled for Tuesday, believed to include plans for stimulating non-armament sections of industry, failed to help the market. Rentes recovered to finish 15 centimes higher to as much down.

Liverpool: Wheat futures again hit record low prices today under heavy Argentine cash offers and pressure from American hard winter wheat. Closing levels were 1¼ to 1¾ pence down.

Life Savers Pays Extra

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Life Savers Corp. declared a special dividend of 40 cents a share on common stock, in addition to the regular quarterly payment of 40 cents, both payable September 1 to holders of record August 1. A similar special disbursement was made a year ago.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64¾	53	Abbott L (1.80a)	1	64¼	64¼	64¼	— ½
45	31½	Acme Steel (1)	1	38	38	38	
11	6¾	Adams Ex (.10g)	6	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
25	19½	Adam-Mill (¾g)	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	Jul 19
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	8	22	22	22	Jul 19
65⅝	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	21	56½	54½	55	+1
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	1	1	1	
10	6⅝	Alaska Jun(.65g)	2	7½	7½	7½	
1¼	⅝	Alleghany Corp	6	¾	¾	¾	
12¾	5	Alleg pf xw	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
14⅞	6	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
13⅝	5	Alleg pf $40 ww	13	7½	7½	7½	Jul 19
19	8	Alleg pr pf	5	13¼	13	13	+ ⅛
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	21	18½	17¾	17¾	— ¾
11½	6¾	Allen Industries	9	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	6	171	169	169	—1
13⅛	10	Allied Kid (1½)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 17
13⅜	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	1	12	12	12	
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	21	9⅜	9½	9½	— ⅛
70	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	69	68	69	Jul 18
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (1½g)	13	37½	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅜
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jul 19
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jul 19
19	13⅛	Amal Leath pf	1	16	16	16	Jul 19
70	50	Amerada Cp (2)	1	64½	64½	64½	Jul 19
24¼	16	Am Ag Ch (.70g)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	Jul 18
32½	16¾	Am Airlines	29	34	32½	33	
17¾	10¾	Am Bk N (.30g)	4	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
8	3⅞	Am Bosch	18	6¼	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (1½g)	1	42½	42½	42½	+ ½
100⅝	83¼	Am Can (4)	2	98½	96	96	—1⅛
179	167½	Am Can pf (7)	2	179	179	179	Jul 19
35	17⅛	Am Car & Fdy	6	23¾	22¾	22¾	—1
55	32	Am Car pf	2	40⅝	39½	39½	— ⅞
24½	13½	Am Ch&C(.30g)	11	18¼	18	18	— ⅛
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	100	100	100	— ¼
127¼	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	127	127	127	— ¼
8¾	5¼	Am Colortype	1	6½	6½	6½	Jul 19
11⅛	5¾	Am Com Alco	2	7¾	7¼	7⅜	Jul 19
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ¼
6	4¾	Am European	1	5½	5½	5½	Jul 13
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	1	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ¼
17⅜	10	Am & F P $6 pf	7	16¾	16	16	— ⅜
20⅛	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	10	20¼	18⅜	18⅜	—1¼
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	3	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	Jul 18
5¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	12	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ¼
35½	25⅜	Am H&L pf (3)	3	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ½
52½	41¾	Am Hom P(2.40)	9	52½	52	52½	
2⅜	1⅜	Am Ice	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
22½	14½	Am Ice pf	2	20½	20½	20½	
7¾	4¼	Am Internation'l	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ¼
30⅜	14⅜	Am Locomotive	12	19⅜	18¾	18¾	— ¾
79½	43	Am Locomot pf	2	53	53	53	—1
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	7	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
4⅜	2⅛	Am M & Metal	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
40⅛	26⅜	Am Metal (¼g)	12	30¼	29½	29½	—1
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	Jun29
7	3⅜	Am Power & L	11	4⅜	4½	4½	— ⅛
49¾	32	AP&L 6pf (2¼k)	4	42⅜	41⅞	41⅞	— ¾
44¾	28	AP&L 5pf (1⅞k)	7	36⅞	35⅝	35⅝	—1⅛
18⅜	10⅛	Am Rad & St S	35	13	12¾	12¾	
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	22	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
72½	50	Am Roll Mill pf	2	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	— ⅜
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	7	13	13	13	
20	10⅞	Am Seat (½e)	2	13½	13¼	13⅜	Jul 19
53⅜	35½	Am Sm&R(1½g)	15	46¾	45½	45½	—1½
140¼	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	4	139	137½	137½	Jul 19
68	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	2	68	68	68	Jul 19
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	23	27⅜	26¼	26¼	—1⅜
13⅛	8¼	Am Stores (¼g)	11	12¾	12⅜	12½	+ ¼
14½	9	Am Stove (.55g)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
22½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	1	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	83½	81½	81½	Jul 18
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	1	17	17	17	+ ¾
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	15	166¼	163	163¼	—2¼
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	3	83½	83½	83½	— ½
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	9	85½	84¾	85	+ ½
153¼	147	Am Tob pf (6)	1	151½	151½	151½	Jul 19
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	17	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
42⅞	23½	Atch T & S F	27	29½	28½	28½	— ⅝
71	51⅞	AT&SF pf (3½g)	7	60¼	59½	60	Jul 18
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	5	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
10½	6	Atl G&W Indies	1	7½	7½	7½	Jul 18
18	10	Atl G&W ln pf	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
23½	18½	Atl Refining (1)	3	20⅛	20	20⅛	— ¼
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	7	110	110	110	Jul 17
8⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	8	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
47¾	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	— ⅛
66¾	50⅜	Atlas Pow (1g)	1	55	55	55	Jul 19
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	5	5	5	Jul 18
4⅝	1½	Auburn Auto	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
3⅞	2	Aust Nichols	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jul 19
8⅞	3¾	Aviation Corp	237	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
		B					
17⅜	9¼	Bald Loco ct	22	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅝
8¾	4⅜	Balt & Ohio	10	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
10⅜	5	Balt & Ohio pf	4	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2½)	5	23½	22⅞	23½	+1
21½	10⅞	Barber Asphalt	2	14¼	14	14	
93⅜	78	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	85	85	85	Jul 18
6¾	3⅜	Am Woolen	2	5	4⅞	4⅞	Jul 19
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	1	34½	34½	34½	— ½
7¾	4⅛	Am Zinc L & S	3	5⅛	5	5	
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	9	30	30	30	Jun20
36¼	20¾	Anaconda (½g)	69	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	2	42½	42½	42½	Jul 19
24⅞	13½	Anchor H (.30g)	4	23¼	22¾	23	Jul 19
15⅝	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Jul 17
2½	1½	A P W Paper	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
29½	21	Arch-D-M (½g)	3	27⅜	27¼	27¼	
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	3	103	101½	101⅝	—1½
6⅛	3¾	Armour Ill	2	4¼	4	4	
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	1	37½	37½	37½	— ¾
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	Mr'31
58	33½	Arm Cork (½g)	7	42¾	41¾	41¾	— ⅝
13	9⅛	Arnold C (½g)	8	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	Jul 18
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	54	9⅝	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅜
10⅝	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	5	8¼	7¾	7¾	— ¼
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	2	75½	75	75	+2
60	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	59½	59½	59½	Jul 17
38	30	Associates in (2)	1	36	36	36	Jul 17
13	6	Barker Bros	1	8	8	8	Jul 19
19½	12⅜	Barnsdale Oil(1)	15	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
23⅞	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	10	23½	23	23⅜	+ ¼
25½	17	Beat Cream (1a)	2	25½	25½	25½	+ ¼
102⅜	98	Beat pf ww (5)	2	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝	Jul 13
126	113½	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	125	125	125	Jul 13
8⅞	7¼	Belding-He (.70)	2	8⅜	8½	8⅝	Jul 19
73⅝	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	1	72¼	72¼	72¼	M'y18
29¾	16⅜	Bendix Av (¼g)	45	26⅜	24¾	25	— ¾
21½	17⅝	Ben Ind L (.90g)	2	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
54¾	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	2	54¾	54½	54½	Jul 18
57½	45½	Best & Co (1.60)	3	45½	45½	45½	
80	50¼	Beth Steel	100	61½	59⅜	59⅝	—1⅛
18	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ¼
115	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	+ ¼
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	1	22⅞	22½	22½	— ¼
22½	14	Black & Deck(1)	6	18½	18½	18½	
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	10	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ¼
34¾	17⅝	Boeing Airplane	42	24⅜	23	23	—1⅜
28½	16¼	BohnA&Br(½g)	1	22	22	22	Jul 19
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	4	21	20½	20½	— ¼
21⅜	16½	Borden Co (.60g)	21	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
32	18¾	Borg-War (½g)	21	26¼	25¾	25⅞	— ⅛
23¾	11½	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	Jul 19
28¾	19½	Bower Roll B (3)	4	28⅞	28½	28⅞	+ ⅜
7¾	5½	Brew Cp A(.30g)	3	7	7	7	Jul 19
15⅞	8¼	Bridgeport Br	9	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
31⅞	16⅛	Briggs Mfg (½g)	32	22½	21¾	21¾	—1⅛
40½	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅜
50⅜	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	5	50	49½	49½	
2	1⅛	Bkly & Qu Tr	4	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
12¼	5⅛	Bkly & Qu Tr pf	5	11⅝	11½	11½	— ½
13⅞	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	9	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
44¾	27	Bkly-M Tr pf	6	43¾	43⅜	43⅜	+ ⅛
25⅜	13⅜	Bkly Un G(¾g)	14	24½	23⅝	23¾	— ¼
36	31⅛	Brown Shoe (1g)	1	36	36	36	Jul 10
15⅞	9⅝	Bruns-Bal (½g)	25	16⅜	15⅝	16	+ ¼
13⅝	7	Bucyrus-Erie	8	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
8	4	Budd Mfg	38	5¾	5½	5½	
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	24	4	4	4	
30	16	Bullard Co	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	—1
34¼	21½	Bulova Wat (2)	9	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ¼
17⅛	11½	Burling Mills (1)	26	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
18¾	11	Burr Add (.30g)	5	14½	14	14	
2⅜	1	Bush Terminal	3	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅞	Butler Br (.15g)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	5	22	21⅞	22	Jul 19
4¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	4	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
13¼	7	Byers (AM) Co	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
17⅞	11½	Byron Jack (1)	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	Jul 19
		C					
20⅝	13¼	Calif Packing	5	20⅛	19⅝	19¾	Jul 19
53	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	53	53	53	Jul 7
2½	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	7	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
8⅝	5	Calumet & Hec	5	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
17¾	9½	Campbell Wyant	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
20⅜	12	Can Dry G Ale	18	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	— ¼
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	5	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
34½	29¾	Cannon Mills (1)	1	32½	32½	32½	Jul 19
7⅞	4½	Capital Ad A	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
20½	13⅞	Carpent St(.55g)	1	16	16	16	Jul 18
3⅞	2⅜	Car & Gen (.10g)	9	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅜
94½	66	Case (J I) Co(5e)	1	76	75	75	—2
55	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	2	44¾	44	44	—1
107⅛	103½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Jul 8
25½	13⅜	Celanese Corp	25	15⅝	14½	14⅝	— ¼
19⅛	10	Celotex Corp	11	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
22½	18½	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	15	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
9½	3¾	Cent R R N J	1	5	5	5	
5½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ¼
5½	3⅛	Century Rib M	8	5¼	5	5	+ ⅛
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(3g)	7	37½	36¾	36⅞	— ¾
13	6½	Cert-teed Prod	13	8	7¼	7¼	— ¾
30	17½	Champ Pap & F	1	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅞
11	6⅜	Checker Cab	1	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	Jul 18
40¼	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	32	35⅝	35	35¼	— ⅜
95½	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	94	94	94	Jul 19
25⅛	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	3	23	23	23	Jul 19

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2	2	2	
1	¾	Chi & N West	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
3½	1¼	Chi & N West pf	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jul 19
⅝	⅛	Chi Great West	1	¼	¼	¼	Jul 14
3⅞	1⅝	Chi Great W pf	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jul 19
13⅛	9½	Chi Mail Ord(½g)	1	12½	12½	12½	— ½
		Chi M St P&P	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jul 18
		Chi M S P&P pf	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jul 19
1½	⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	2	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
20⅜	10	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	34	34	34	Jul 15
38⅜	33	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	45	45	45	Jul 10
48⅛	44½	Chi, Rock Is & P	1	¼	¼	¼	Jul 13
¾	¾	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jul 13
1½	⅝	C R I & P 7% pf	1	1	¾	¾	Jul 18
1⅜	⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	Jul 18
9¾	7½	Chick Coț Oil	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 18
14⅜	10	Childs Co	3	8⅛	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
13¾	7	Chrysl Cp (2½g)	195	82½	80	80⅝	—1
85¼	53⅜	City I & F (.60g)	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
14⅞	9	City Stores	5	3¼	3	3	Jul 18
4¼	2¼	Clark Eq (¾g)	5	23½	23	23	— ⅜
26	15	Clev Graph B(1)	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ¼
29½	20⅛	ClimaxMol(1.20)	3	42¼	42	42	— ⅛
60⅛	34⅜	Cluett Peab(1½g)	21	32⅞	32	32	— ⅜
33	21¼	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	Jul 18
133	114	Coca-Cola A (1¼g)	1	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞	—1½
62	58	Colgate-P (⅛)	142	16⅞	16½	16⅜	+ ⅛
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	—1¼
36¼	20¾	Collins & A(½g)	9	31	30	30	—1½
23¾	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	2	15	15	15	Jul 19
21	14	Col Br A (.60g)	4	21	21	21	+ ¼
21	14	Col Br B (.60g)	1	20½	20½	20½	— ¼
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	50	6⅛	6⅛	6¼	— ¼
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	87¼	87¼	87¼	— ¼
15⅜	7⅛	C Pic vtc(2⅛%f)	1	10	9¾	9¾	— ¼
30½	23⅜	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	26	26	26	Jul 12
94	73	Comm Carb (4)	1	94	94	94	
57	38¾	Comi Credit (4)	10	49⅛	48	48	— ¾
109¼	105½	Comi Cr pf (4¼)	2	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	Jul 10
60	42	Comi Inv Tr (4)	10	54⅛	53	53	—1
110½	106	Comi Tevpf(4¼)	2	110	110	110	Jul 12
13¾	9	Comi Solvents	17	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
2½	1¼	Com'th & South	6	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
68½	45⅜	Com & So pf (3)	11	66⅜	65¼	65¼	— ¾
30¼	25⅜	Com Ed (1.20g)	48	30¼	30⅛	30¼	— ⅛
8⅜	5	Conde Nast	2	7⅜	7	7⅜	Jul 18
30⅜	19	Con Nairn (1½g)	1	26	25⅜	25⅝	— ⅜
7	5½	Congress Cigar	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Jun30
25½	17	Consol Aircraft	16	21⅛	20	20	—1⅛
8⅞	5⅝	Consol Cig (¾g)	3	7½	7¼	7½	Jul 17
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	57	32½	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅜
107½	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	2	106¾	106⅜	106¾	
2⅛	1⅛	Consol Film Ind	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
12⅛	8¼	Consol F pf(½k)	6	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
7⅞	4¾	Cons Laundries	9	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	Jul 18
9¼	7	Consol Oil (.80)	28	7⅞	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
3¼	1	Con R R Cuba pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅜
3¾	1¾	Consol'n Coal	3	2¾	2¼	2¼	Jul 18
15	9	Consol'n Coal pf	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jul 18
100⅞	93½	Con Pow pf(4½)	5	100⅞	100⅜	100⅜	Jul 19
16½	9⅛	Container Corp	5	11¼	11	11	— ¼
22½	11½	Cont Bak A	25	18¼	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅝
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	12	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
100	88	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	98¾	98¾	98¾	+ ¼
44	32½	Cont Can (1½g)	14	38¾	38	38⅛	— ¼
116	111	Cont Can pf(4½)	1	112	112	112	Jul 10
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	3	7	7	7	— ⅛
37	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	8	36½	36¼	36⅜	— ⅜
4	1⅝	Cont Motors	104	2⅞	2½	2¾	+ ⅛
31½	20½	Cont Oil D (¾g)	29	22⅜	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
29¾	16⅛	Cont Steel (½g)	21	27⅜	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
66⅛	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	1	60⅜	60½	60⅝	+ ⅜
176¾	171	Corn Prods pf(7)	2	176	175¾	176	Jul 19
37⅜	31½	Coty Inc (new)	32	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
2	1⅜	Coty Internat	43	1¾	1½	1½	— ⅛
38	19½	Crane Co	6	24¼	23¾	23¾	—1⅛
110	93	Crane cv pf (3)	2	102¾	102	102	Jul 18
31⅞	26⅜	Cream of Wh (2)	4	31⅞	31½	31½	Jul 19
13	7½	Crosley Corp	2	10½	10½	10½	
41½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Says Competitive Bidding for Bonds Found Undesirable

NEW YORK (AP)—A thrust from the investment banking side of Wall Street enlivened the controversy in the financial community over the question of putting new corporate securities on the auction block for sale to the highest underwriting bidder.

A 73-page printed study under the name of Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc., a leading investment banking house, was tossed into the dispute in defense of the traditional practice of direct negotiation between the corporation issuing securities, and the investment banking house with which it has established connections.

The study, written by Franklin T. McClintock, research economist of Harriman Ripley & Co., concluded the course now under fire from some quarters produces the best results for the investing public and for capital-seeking corporations.

See Struggle Of

Some observers have attempted to read into the dispute, recently centered on certain railroad issues and a Southern Bell Telephone loan, an important struggle in Wall Street "power politics," directed in part at breaking the hold of outstanding underwriting houses on financing of leading American corporations.

Topping the Wall Street underwriting field have been Morgan Stanley & Co., underwriting offshoot of J. P. Morgan & Co., and Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

A recent SEC study indicated five firms centered in Wall Street accounted for nearly one-third of all underwriting participations and managed 50 per cent of a total of 745 issues surveyed.

Dramatizing the contest have been successful campaigns for competitive bidding in several railroad issues by Robert R. Young, chairman of the Alleghany Corp., and opposition to competitive bidding by Morgan Stanley & Co.

The fight for the auction block method was taken up by others, unsuccessfully, in the Southern Bell Telephone bond issue, carrying it to the door of one of the greatest corporate security issuers, American Telephone & Telegraph.

The Harriman Ripley study—the most comprehensive defense from the investment banking citadels since the struggle came out in the open in recent months—noted competitive bidding has been required for years in many states for sale of municipal securities and that the Interstate Commerce Commission since 1926 has required it in the sale of railroad equipment trust certificates.

Harriman Ripley & Co., it was noted, alone or in association with others, bought more than $1,000,000,000 of new issues of state and municipal bonds, mostly in competitive bidding the last five years.

Basis of Conclusion

On basis of this and other data, the study advanced a number of conclusions, including:

(1) Competitive bidding would tend to concentrate distribution of corporate securities in 'hands of a relatively small group of dealers and threaten many small dealers throughout the country who now take part in syndicates managed by the larger firms.

(2) The open-market method "frequently produces either unwarrantedly high prices, which are unfair to the investor, or low prices, which are unfair to issuers."

(3) Competitive bidding "does not tend to broaden the market for a security."

The study held investment making in fact was "definitely competitive in the sense that issuers are free to terminate underwriting relationships and take their financing to other underwriters."

Some investment bankers say the dispute largely is a reflection of the great surplus of idle funds and low-money rates which have intensified the struggle for business. As soon as this condition passes, they argue, the issue should drop out of sight again.

From the other side, some champions of open bidding see Federal and state regulatory authorities coming their way to assist in ending what they call a "stranglehold" by large underwriters on certain corporations.

N. E. Public Utilities

Stock dividend	Bid	Asked
Bang H (1.20)	20½	22½
do 1 pf (7)	138	--
do 6 pf (6)	112	--
Brock Gas (.40)	6	7½
C Me P 6 pf (3g)	94	98
Cen Ut P 7 pf	104	108
Cen Ut PS pf (6)	101	--
Conn Pow (2½)	50¼	53¼
Eastern Util (2)	30¼	32¾
do conv	4¼	5¼
Fall R G (.80h)	18	21
Fitch G&E (2¾)	46¾	49¾
Gt Mt Pw pf (6)	85	89
Havhl Gas (.40)	9	10½
*Hfrd El (2¼)	68¾	71¾
Holy W P (.80)	15	18
Lawr G&E (3)	50	--
Lowell El (3.60)	51	2
Lynn G&E (5)	87	91
Mass R&L (2)	25½	27¾
Mass U pf (2½)	34½	37
N E G&E pf (3g)	29	31½
N E Pw Asso	13¾	16¼
do p pf (3.50g)	74¼	77½
N E Pub Ser	--	1½
do 7% prior	48	52
do 7% plain	10½	12½
do 6% prior	43½	47½
do 6% plain	9¼	11¼
Newport Electric	29½	32
N Bos Lt pf (3)	51	54
Prov Gas (.60)	8	9¼
Pst NH $4 pf (5)	105½	109
R I P Ser pf (2)	32¾	35½
Rhld L&P (.70)	11½	13
Sprgfld Gas (1)	13½	15½
Tw S G&E p (7)	106	--
West Mass (2)	36	38½

Bank of England

LONDON, July 20 (AP)—Bank of England statement as of July 19 (in thousands of pounds): Circulation 807,626, decrease 201; bullion 247,076, increase 10; reserves 39,438, increase 301; public deposits 28,361, decrease 1,143; private deposits 131,943, increase 8,080; Government securities 105,051, increase 4,616; other securities 33,864, increase 2,021. Ratio of reserve to liabilities 24.6 per cent compared with 28.5 last week.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 3¾s 43-40 June	103.13	103.11	103.11
4 3¼s '41	106.11	106.11	106.11
1 3¼s '46-44	110.28	110.28	110.28
2 3s '48-46	111.6	111.6	111.6
5 4¼s 5 '52-47	121.19	121.19	121.19
3 2½s '53-49	106.22	106.21	106.22
1 2¾s '63-58	107.13	107.13	107.13
1 2¾s '65-60	107.6	107.6	107.6

Home Owners Loan

2 3s '52-44	108.21	108.21	108.21
1 1½s '47-45	101.30	101.30	101.30

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Alb P Wrap 6s '48	41	41	41
16 Alleghany cv 5s '44	78	77½	78
5 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	110	110	110
13 Am & For P5s 2030	62¾	62	62
6 AmIGChem5½s'49	102	101⅞	102
1 Am Int 5½s '49	103½	103½	103½
1 AT&T5½s43 110 17-32	110	17-32	110 17-32
27 AT&T 3¼s '61	110	109⅝	110
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	106¾	106⅝	106¾
5 Arm Del 4s '55	100¾	100¼	100¼
5 Arm Del 4s '57	100¼	100¼	100¼
9 AT&SF 4s'95	109¾	109⅝	109⅝
6 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	100	100	100
4 Atl Gu & WI 5s'59	64	64	64
5 Atl Refin 3s'53	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 B&O rfg 6s'95	20½	20½	20½
3 B&O rfg 6s'95 ct	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
4 B&O 1st 5s'48	57½	57	57
14 B&O rfg 5s'95	20¼	20	20¼
4 B&O 5s '96 P	20	20	20
2 B&O 5s '96 P ct	19¼	19¼	19¼
2 B&O 5s 2000 D	19½	19½	19½
10 B&O 5s 2000 D ct	19	19	19
9 B&O cv 4½s'60	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
4 BO cv 4½s'60 ct	10¾	10¾	10¾
12 BO 1st 4s '48	55¼	55¼	55¼
3 B&O PLE&WV 4s'41	46	46	46
1 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51ct	45	45	45
2 B&O S W 5s'50	40½	40	40½
21 B&O S W 5s'50 ct	39½	38	39½
3 Bell TPa 5s'48 B	117¼	117⅛	117¼
2 Beth Stl 4¼s'60	106¾	106½	106½
7 Beth Stl 3¾s'65	104¾	104¾	104¾
13 Beth Stl 3½s'52	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Boston&Me 5s'67	33¼	33¼	33¼
6 Bost&Me 4¾s'61	30¼	30	30
3 Boston & Me 5s '55	34½	34½	34½
8 Bkly Edis 3s'66	109¾	109¾	109¾
30 Bkly Man TR 4½s'66	78½	78¼	78½
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s'47	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
2 Bkly U Gas 5s'50	95	95	95
15 Bkly U Gas 5s'57 B	105½	105½	105½
3 Buf Gen El 4½s'81	110¾	110½	110½
4 Bur CR&No 5s '34	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1 Bush Term 5s '55	38½	38¼	38½
1 Bush Term 4s '52	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝
8 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	102	101⅝	102
3 Can Sou 5s '62	93	93	93
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
1 CanNatRy 4½s '56	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝
2 Can Nor 8½s '46	124⅜	124⅜	124⅜
2 Can Pac 4½s '46	96½	96½	96½
2 Can Pac 4s perp	72½	72½	72½
1 Centex 4½s '47ww	88	88	88
2 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	3	3	3
1 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	7	7	7
11 Cen Pac 5s '60	50	49¾	49¾
1 Certain-td 5½s '48	79	79	79
9 C&O 3½s '96 D	99½	99½	99½
5 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	99½	99½	99½
6 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	95½	95½	95½
6 CB&Q gen 4s '58	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	103½	103½	103½
2 ChicGtWest 4s '59	20	20	20
3 CM&SP 3½s89 B	22	22	22
11 Chi&NW 6½s 36	14¼	14¼	14¼
10 Chi&NW cv2¾4s 49	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
10 CRI & P 4½s 52A	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 C R I & P 4s 88	13	13	13
4 Ch Un Sta 3½s 51	105¾	105¾	105¾
17 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	91¾	91½	91¾
12 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	91¾	91½	91¾
7 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s 66	111	110¾	111
3 Cin Un Term 3¾s369	110	110	110
1 Clev Elec Ill 3¼s 65	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1 Cl'nTerm 4½s '73	83½	83½	83½
3 Col & So 4½s 80	33¾	33¾	33¾
35 Colmbia G 5s 52 May	103	103	103
11 Colmbia G 5s 1961	103	102⅞	103
1 Col Ry Pw & L 4s 65	108½	108½	108½
10 Con Ed 2¼s 81	104	104	104
2 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	111¼	110¾	110¾
74 Comwlth 7dcv3½s58	120½	120¼	120½
1 Sonn R&L 4½s 51	113¾	113¾	113¾
3 Conn R&L 4½s 81st	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Conn Riv Pow 3¼s 61	108½	108½	108½
1 Con Edis 3¼s 46	106¼	106¼	106¼
7 Con Edis 3½s 48	107¼	107	107
4 Con Edis 3½s '58	109	109	109
1 Con Edis 3½s '56	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
24 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	52	52	52
2 Consum Pow 3½s '70	110¼	109¾	109¾
10 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	108	108	108
3 Container Cor 6s '46	104	104	104
9 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s'48	107¼	107¼	107¼
7 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	100⅝	100¼	100⅝
14 Cuba No Rr 5½s '42	27½	27½	27½
40 Del&Hd rfg4s '43	57¾	57	57½
1 D&RG 4½s '36	10	10	10
5 D&RGW 5s Asd	3	3	3
29 Det T Tun 4½s '61	103	103	103
9 Dul Missabe&I3½s '62	106¾	106	106¼
5 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	109½	109½	109½
3 Elec Auto Lt cv 4s '52	108½	108½	108½
6 Erie rfg 5s '67	9¾	9½	9¾
5 Erie rfg 5s '75	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 Erie gen lien 4s '96	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 Erie cv 4s '53B	14	14	14
7 Fed L&T 1st 6s '42	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Fir'st ne Tr&C3½s'48	105¼	105¼	105¼
12 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
5 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	103¾	103½	103½
2 Gen MotAcpt3¼s '51	105¾	105¾	105¾
9 Goodrich 4¼s '56	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 Goodrich 6s '45	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Gt Nor Ry B½s '52	98¾	98¾	98¾
3 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	84¾	84¾	84¾
25 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	84¾	84¾	84¾
5 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	107½	107	107
49 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	99½	99	99½
25 Gt Nor 4s'46JH	90¼	89¾	90½
1 Gulf M&N 5½s '50	82	82	82
5 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	95¾	95¾	95¾
3 Housatonic 5s '37	33½	33⅜	33½
4 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	33½	33⅓	33½
2 Hudson Riv 5s '57	14½	14½	14½
2 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	111	111	111
2 Ill Cen 4s '52	52	52	52
4 Ill Cen 4s '53	51¾	51	51¼
20 Ill Cen rfg 4s'55	53	52¾	52½
10 Ill Cen rfg 4s'55	48¾	48	48
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	50½	50½	50½
9 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	46¼	45⅞	45⅞
3 IllStl4½s'40 102 25-32	102	25-32	102 25-32
3 Indus Rayon 4½s'48	97⅜	97½	97½
1 Interb R Tr 7s '52	62	62	62
3 Interb R Tr 7s'32 ct	60½	60½	60½
1 Interb R Tr 6s '32	38	38	38
5 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	63	63	63
6 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	79¾	79¾	79¾
15 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	85¾	85½	85½
2 Int Paper 5s '55	90¾	90¾	90¾
10 Int Rys C A 6½s '47	95¼	95¼	95¼
10 Int Rys C Am 5s '72	82½	82½	82½
21 Int T&T 4½s '52	63½	63⅛	63½
22 Int T&T 5s '55	67½	67	67¼
6 Jones&Lau Stl4¼s'61	92	91½	92
2 K C South 3s '50	68¾	68¾	68¾
5 K C Term 4s '60	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Koppers Co 4s '51	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Kresge Found 3½s '47	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 Lautaro Nit 4½s '75	26½	26½	26½
9 Leh & N Eng 4s '65A	89	88	89
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003	17½	17½	17½
20 Leh Val4½s 2003 asd	16¾	16½	16¾
26 Leh Val Alexander 4s 2003	15½	15	15
5 Loews 3½s '46	103	103	103
2 Lone Star Gas 3½s 53	109	109	109
1 Lorillard Co 7s '44	128¼	128¼	128¼
2 Lou&N 4½s 2003	89½	89½	89½
2 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	80¼	80¼	80¼
6 LouGas&El3½s'66	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Maine Cen 4s '45	72	72	72
4 Manati Sug 4s '57	29	28¾	29
65 Manhat Ry 4s '90	63¼	61¾	61¾
2 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	60	60	60
1 Marion St Shov 6s '47	72	72	72
9 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	102	101¾	102
1 M & St L cn 5s '34 ct	8½	8½	8½
1 MSP&SSM5½s'49	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	4	4	4
9 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	7	7	7
9 M-K-Tex a5s '67	9	9	9
11 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	29½	29¼	29¼
1 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	18¼	18¼	18¼
5 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 Mo Pac 5s '78 G ct	16½	16½	16½
3 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	16½	16¾	16¾
1 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	16¾	16¾	16¾
3 Mo Pac gen 4s '78	4	3¾	4
3 Mob & Oh 5s '38	30	30	30
2 Mob & O 4½s '77	28¼	27¾	27¾
2 MonWPa Pub Svc6s '55	108¾	108¾	108¾
4 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	100¾	100½	100¾
5 Mor & Essex 5s '55	38½	38¼	38¼
4 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	36¾	36¾	36¾
3 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	42	42	42
1 Mount St T&T 3¼s'68	108¾	108¾	108¾
6 Mutual Fuel G 6s '47	116¾	116¾	116¾
2 Nassau El 4s '51	41¾	41¾	41¾
7 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	106¾	106¾	106¾
11 Nat Dist Pr 3½s '49	104¼	104	104¼
3 Natl Steel 3s'65	103	103	103
2 New Eng T&T 5s'52	127½	127½	127½
5 NJ Pow&L 4½s'60	106¾	106¾	106¾
6 N O Pu Sv 5s'52 A	104	104	104
3 NO Tex&Mex 5½s'54	35	35	35
5 NO Tex&M 5s'55 A	30½	30½	30½
2 NO Tex&M 5s B '54 ct	32	32	32
2 NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s'65	110	110	110
29 NYC rfg 5s 2013	56½	55¾	55¾
22 NYC 4½s 2013 A	49½	48¾	49
3 NYC cn 4s'98	59¼	58¾	59½
3 NYC 3¾s'46	75	75	75
3 NYC cv 3¼s'52	61½	61¼	61¼
1 NYC&HR 3½s'97	80½	79¾	80½
1 NYC La Sh 3½s'98	89¼	89¼	89¼
16 NYC Mi Cen 3½s'98	90	90	90
1 NYCh&StL 6s'41	62	62	62
1 NYCh&StL 5½s'74 A	60	59½	59½
27 NYCh & StL 5s'78	51	50¼	50¾
2 NY Dock Co 4s'51	52¾	52	52
1 NY Edis 2¼s'65	109¼	109½	109½
1 NY Edis 3¼s'66	110	110	110
1 NY G El H&P 4s'49	118¾	118¾	118¾
3 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	13¾	13¾	13½
2 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	20¾	20¾	20¾
3 NYNH&H 4½s 67	14	14	14
10 NY Steam 3½s 63	106⅝	106⅜	106⅜
3 NY Tel 4½s 39	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
4 Norf & W 4s 96	123	123	123
9 Nor Am Co 4s 59	107½	107	107
10 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	106½	106½	106½
22 Nor Pac 4s 2047	57¾	57½	57¾
2 Nor Pac 4s 2047 D	56	56	56
6 Nor Pac 4½s2047	47¼	47	47¼
11 Nor Pac 4s 97	70	70	70
11 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43¼	43	43
7 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	109½	109½	109½
10 Ohio Ed 3¼s '72	109¼	109	109
2 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	107	106½	107
3 Otis Steel 4½s '62 A	78¾	78½	78½
1 Pac Gas & El 3½s '68	109½	109½	109½
1 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	112	112	112
5 Panhandle EPL 4s '52	104	104	104
2 Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	89¾	89¾	89¾
2 Parmelee T 6s '44	50	50	50
17 Pen Co 4s '68	103½	103¼	103¼
9 Penn-Dix 6s '41 A	100	99¾	99¾
2 Pen P&L 4½s '81	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Pen RR gen 5s '68	106¾	106¾	106¾
22 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	100	99¾	100
1 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	86½	86½	86½
3 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	96	96	96
1 Pen RR 3¾s '70	89	89	89
1 Pen RR 3½s '52	83¾	83½	83¾
1 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	109¼	109½	109¼
9 Phila Co 5s '67	105½	105½	105½
1 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	10¾	10¾	10¾
9 Philippine Ry 4s '37	9	9	9
1 Phillips Pet 3s '48	108½	108½	108½
3 PCC & SL 5s '70 A	105	105	105
6 Pitt Cowe&Ir 4½s'52	94½	94½	94½
18 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	78	77¾	77¾
18 Porto Ri A Tob 6s'42	26	25½	25½
1 Port Ri A Tob 6s'42 st	25½	25½	25½
20 Postal Tel&C 5s'53	13¾	13½	13½
1 Potomac El P 3¼s'66	109¾	109¾	109¾
5 Purity Bak 5s'48	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Radio Keith 6s'41	74	74	74
1 Rem Rand 4¼s'56	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 Republic Steel 5½s'54	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Republic Steel 4½s'61	93¼	93	93
10 Republic Steel 4½s'56	94	94	94
3 Saguenay Pow 4¼s'66	106¾	106½	106½
5 St L S F 4½s'78	9¼	9¼	9¼
30 St L S F 4s'50 A	9¼	9	9
2 St L SW 1st 4s '89	60½	60½	60½
3 Seab A L cn 6s'45	5¾	5¾	5¾
1 Sea A L 4s '50	10¾	10¾	10¾
1 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	105½	105½	105½
24 Sou ac 4½s '68	46¾	46¼	46½
12 Sou Pac 4½s '81	46	45¾	45¾
30 So Pac 4½s '69	44¾	44	44¾
5 So Pac rfg 4s '55	45½	45¼	45½
4 So Pac cit 4s '49	46	46	46
2 So Pac 3¾s '46	58¾	58½	58¾
2 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	49¼	49	49
9 So Pac SFTer 4s '50	83	83	83
1 So Pac SFTer 4s '50 reg	80	80	80
6 South Ry 6½s '56	77	76½	77
15 South Ry gen 6s '56	71	70¾	71
1 South Ry cn28s '94	85	85	85
41 South Ry gen 4s '56	55¾	55¼	55½
10 S W Gas & El 4s '60	106¼	106	106
9 Spokane Int 5s '55	22½	22	22
2 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Stand Oil N J 4s '65	105½	105½	105½
3 Studebaker cv 6s '45	89	89	89
2 Ten El Pow 6s '47A	100½	100½	100½
15 T RR A St L 4s '53	110¼	110¼	110¼
6 Texark&FtSm5½s'50	86¼	86¼	86¼
1 Tex Corp 3s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
8 Third Ave 4s '60	39¾	39¾	39¾
7 Tol & Oh Cen 3¾s '60	90½	90½	90½
3 Un Oil Cal cv 3½s '52	108	108	108
1 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	114¼	114¼	114¼
6 Un Pac 4s '68	100	99⅞	99⅞
4 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	108½	108½	108½
1 Unit Biz Am 5s '50	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
10 Unit Drug 5s '53	81½	80¾	81¼
2 US Steel 3¼s '48	106	106	106
2 Un Stockyds 4½s '51	87¾	87¾	87¾
3 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	100½	100¼	100¼
1 UtilP&L 5½s '47	76¼	76¼	76¼
9 Vanadium 5s '41	101	101	101
3 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	108	108	108
1 Warner Bros 6s '48	90¼	90¼	90¼
1 West Shore 4s 2361	49¼	49¼	49¼
4 Westn Md 4s '52	84¾	84¼	84½
14 Western Un 5s '51	71½	71	71½
3 Western Un 5s '60	70¼	70	70
1 Western Un 4½s '50	66½	66½	66½
2 Westvaco Chl 3½s'66A	95¾	95½	95¾
4 Wis Cen 4s '49	9¾	9¼	9¼
5 Wisc El Pow 3½s '68	108¾	108¾	108¾
4 Youngst S&T 4s '61	106	106	106
1 Youngst S&T 4s '48	105¼	105¼	105¼

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s '45B	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
1 Antioquia 1st 7s '57	13¼	13¼	13¼
5 Antwerp 5s '58	90¼	90¼	90¼
22 Argentine 4s '72 Feb.	77	76¾	76¾
17 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	77	76¾	76¾
17 Argentine 4½s '48	93¼	93⅛	93¼
2 Argentine 4½s '71	87½	87⅝	87⅝
1 Australia 5s '55	97	97	97
5 Australia 5s '57	97½	97½	97½
5 Australia 4½s '56	91¾	91¾	91¾
4 Belgium 7s '55	111½	111½	111½
21 Brazil 8s '41	17	16¾	16¾
2 Brazil 6½s '26-57	15½	15½	15½
2 Brazil 6½s '27-57	15½	15	15½
9 Buen A 3s '84	47¼	47¼	47¼
11 Canada 5s '52	110¼	109⅞	109⅞
11 Canada 4s '60	110¼	110	110¼
4 Canada 3¼s '61	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Canada 3s '67	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 ChileMtgBk6½s'57asd	8¾	8¾	8¾
10 Chile 6s '60	13½	13½	13½
2 Chile 6s '61 Feb	13½	13½	13½
1 Chile 6s '61 Feb Asd	9½	9½	9½
1 Chile 6s '61 Sept	13½	13½	13½
1 Chile 6s '63	13½	13½	13½
4 Chilean Mun 7s '60	10¾	10¾	10¾
1 Colomb Rep 6s '61	26½	26½	26½
13 Copenhag 4½s '53	79	79	79
1 Cordoba City 7s '57	65	65	65
2 Costa Rica 7s '51	26½	26½	26½
4 Cuba 5½s '53	103	103	103
9 Cuba 5½s '45	65½	65½	65½
1 Cuba 4½s '77	63½	63½	63½
3 Denmark 6s '42	97½	97½	97½
2 Denmark 4½s '62	84¾	84¾	84¾
1 Denmark 4½s '53	18	17¾	17¾
1 Ger Govt 5½s '65 unst	15¾	15¾	15¾
5 Ger Govt 7s '49	22½	22½	22½
1 Gen Gen El 6s '48	53¾	53¾	53¾
1 Gt Con El P Jap 7s '44	76	76	76
3 Ital Cr Cons7s47B	61	60½	61
8 Italy 7s 1951	60	59¾	60
6 Japan 6½s '54	72½	72	72½
7 Japan 5½s '65	52¾	52¾	52¾
4 Kreuger&Toabct	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 Mendoza Prov 6s '54	68½	68½	68½
1 Milan City 6½s '52	45	45	45
5 N Sou Wales 5s '57	94½	94¾	94¾
4 Norway 4½s '58	103	103	103
2 Norway 4½s '65	100½	100½	100½
7 Norway 4s '63	100¼	100¼	100¼
4 Orient Dev 5½s '58	43¾	43¾	43¾
46 Oslo City 4½s '55	102	101¾	102
3 Peru 1st 6s '60	8½	8½	8½
3 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	8½	8½	8½
1 Poland 8s '50	44½	44½	44½
12 Queensld 6s '47	102	102	102
10 Rome 6½s '52	59½	59½	59

Italy Pushes Vast Canal Plan To Link Adriatic to Interior

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLORENCE, Italy—A navigable canal system is being built to link Lake Garda with the Adriatic Sea as part of a vast plan for the regulation of the Italian lakes for both agricultural and industrial purposes.

In these projects are included the regulation of Lake Maggiore, Lake Como, and Lake Garda.

The hydraulic problem concerning the Adige-Garda-Tartaro-Canalbianco scheme, as the new canal is called for the moment, is far more important for Italy than that of any other lake-regulation so far accomplished here. This is owing to the complicated nature of the irrigation in connection with the scheme and the difficulties of producing hydroelectric energy arising from the special and dangerous character of the Adige River.

Lowering Levels

The first task to be accomplished is the lowering of the levels of the Adige in those places where its floods are highest, as these are exceedingly dangerous for the territory through which it flows.

Records show that in 1882 the Adige in flood invaded as many as 126,000 hectares (about 311,300 acres) of cultivated land, with consequent devastation of the most fertile zone of the Paduan Plain, and the destruction of 540 houses, 40 bridges, and 2,500 hydraulic establishments.

The first part of the scheme approved and financed by the Government comprises the lowering of the flood waters by a deviation of some of the water through an underground tunnel from the Adige to Lake Garda.

Superfluous waters of the Adige are to be stored in the Garda Lake reservoir, and will augment the irrigation services alreay achieved by the Garda-Mincio system. In this way the water supply necessary to perfect the irrigation of the Mantua and Verona region and the new region of Tolesine will be assured and the solution of the irrigation problem of the Brescia region facilitated.

The great Tartaro-Canalbianco water course between the Mincio and the Adriatic, some short tracts of which had already been constructed in 1930, is to be completed by 1944.

Completing Link

A canal is also to connect Lake Garda with the region of the Mantua lakes, thus completing the navigation line between this, the largest of the Alpine lakes, and the Adriatic.

By a Staff Artist

From Lake to Adriatic

Broken black line on map shows route of canal to ease off flood waters of River Adige.

Public festivities were held early this year at the little town of Legnago in the midst of the Venetian plains when Giuseppe Cobolli Gigli, Minister of Public Works, with other members of the Government visited the place for the inauguration of one section of this canal system.

The people of the adjacent territories naturally view the work with enthusiasm, since the completion of this grandiose Government scheme promises them protection from flood for their homes and crops, increased prosperity deriving from efficient and regulated irrigation, and the production of hydroelectric power, and easy and speedy water-transport of their produce to the sea.

N. Y. Principals Assail Proposed 'Voluntary' Cuts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 20—With City and Boad of Education officials joined in efforts to insure continuance of the public schools on full schedule this fall in spite of the $8,300,000 deficiency in State and City education aid, the New York Principals Association today had included themselves in Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia's advice to teachers not to volunteer pay cuts in what he declared was purely a "political" emergency.

Following the example of the Board of Superintendents in accepting a 10 per cent cut in their eight $12,500-a-year salaries and of Dr. Harold G. Campbell, Superintendent of Schools, who took a 15 per cent cut in his $25,000 a year, the principals, who are in the category of those earning $5,000 or more a year, had been expected to accept a 5 per cent deduction.

Class Distinction Seen

This expectancy was denounced in a unanimous resolution in which the Association held the proposal to exempt the teaching staff was of the sort to create "class differences in the treatment accorded to teachers and supervisors at a time when the profession is more in need of solidarity than ever before."

Declaring there was no reason to believe that economies in other fields would not offset the deficiency, the Association took the position that "the so-called voluntary salary cut suggested to supervisors and administrators of the system would yield less than $50,000, when the actual deficit is $8,300,000."

In disposing of the proposal, the Association voiced the hope that "efforts now being made by James Marshall, Board of Education head, and the United Parents Association to find substantial economies in the school budget would yield fruit and that the Mayor would see fit to supplement this sum with sufficient moneys transferred from other items of the City Budget so schools might be conducted in a full schedule through the coming year . . . without inflicting damage on other City departments."

Called 'Paper Crisis'

Opinion here appeared to be growing that the education crisis, evoked by the "economy" budget written by the Republican-controlled Legislature in Albany, is a paper one based on a drop in the State tax yield which may not exist next January in the light of current improving business. With enough money in the school budget to permit maintenance of present standards and classes until Jan. 1, it is being urged in some quarters that the Board of Education make a six-months' budget instead of a full year's budget and that the problem be thrown back to the Legislature when it convenes on Jan. 1.

Mayor La Guardia has taken a similar point of view, holding the emergency was born of the "perfidy of politicians" at Albany and its solution must be made their responsibility in a field which is a State function.

What Roosevelt Can Still Do To Guide U. S. Foreign Policy

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 20—The Executive has taken over the conduct of American foreign policy at the point where the Congress left off legislating. There is no doubt that President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull—while recognizing the restraint imposed by the failure of Congress to repeal the arms embargo—will continue with a cautious but still advancing policy of war prevention.

The emphasis today shifts from deliberation—which has merely been suspended and not decided formally against the President—to action. And the President may be expected to interpret the impasse in Congress to his own benefit while utilizing his broad constitutional powers in actually administering the details of policy in the months ahead.

Policy in the Making

In fact, the President in all probability will conduct himself not as an Executive rebuffed by Congress, but as an administrator who confidently intends to secure ratification of his policy at the next session of Congress. The distinction is recognized here to be a capital one. And while much of Congress, possibly a majority, might not agree, there is enough of latitude in the American system of checks and balances to permit the President such an interpretation. Herein is the value to the White House and the State Department in the formula which was devised by the leadership of the Senate: that this is a postponement, not a decision.

The President is now free to carry out his share in shaping that future decision by an appeal to the country, should he decide upon one, and by his executive actions and statements in the interval ahead.

A number of tools continue to be available here for positive war prevention activities, with the arms embargo still on the books. Not in any way minimizing the importance of the President's admission at his night White House conference, that the leadership of the United States in the cause of preserving peace among other nations will be weakened by the embargo in the event of a fresh crisis, the following counteracting factors bulked large the morning after. They tend to offset any premature rejoicing on the part of powers which consider themselves favored by American isolation:

Can Still Drop Embargo

1. Under extreme stress of circumstances, the President need not invoke the embargo. He has not done so in the case of Japan. The State Department argues that an embargo against Japan would violate treaty relations with Japan. Conceivably it could argue likewise in an emergency that treaty relations with Great Britain and France would be contravened.

2. Sales and shipments of arms, ammunition, implements of war, and war materials are now legally under way to Britain and France in vast quantities—and by one means or another very little is going to the Axis Powers. This freedom of supply to the democratic powers is perhaps as important a war prevention measure as the promise of continued supply in event of war. It is only that future wartime promise of supply which is denied by the arms embargo provision of the existing law, should it be invoked.

3. Moreover, if the embargo were invoked, only the categories of arms, ammunition, and implements of war would be cut off. And the last of these categories may be narrowed considerably by Presidential discretion. Thus a substantial area of war supply trade would remain open in the field of raw materials, partially fabricated parts, etc.

4. Both the moral and material force of the United States may at any time be invoked by the President or Secretary of State in messages such as that at the time of the Munich settlement, and the plea for nonaggression guarantees which was sent direct to Reichsführer Adolf Hitler and Premier Benito Mussolini on April 14.

5. The bulk of American opinion is generally agreed to be in a period of transition. The legislative impasse reflected in part a desire not to let go of existing safeguards against involvement in war, for what they are worth, until something more approaching a national decision is arrived at. Therefore the President can capitalize on this uncertainty as to the outcome, as being more fundamental and more favorable to his viewpoint than the negative action of Congress. No one in the Congressional debates denied the possibility of a cool American opinion blowing hot under extreme provocation, and this uncertainty may be used by the President to develop doubts and hesitation in potential aggressors.

6. The vast armament program of the United States, if deliberately interpreted in the light of the above uncertainties of national opinion, becomes a factor which the military establishments of the Axis could not possibly ignore. This goes also for the huge war supply industries which are being rapidly expanded and organized for potential war purposes.

7. The massed strength of the United States Navy in the Pacific Ocean—through parallel if not agreed action on the part of the Navy Department here and the Admiralty in London—operates to free the British Navy for action in Europe, the Near East, and Africa, and to do as much as possible under the circumstances to restrain Japan until an enlarged joint force is possible.

8. The loaning capacity of the Export-Import Bank will shortly be expanded by $100,000,000 if Congress approves this feature of the lending program. While this amount is small in comparison to Britain's funds in support of its alliance system, and while projects are tied down to commercially recoverable loans, credits such as that to Poland for cotton purchase at the present time are of measurably diplomatic importance.

Sapiro's Communism Charge Assailed by Bridges' Defense

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20 (AP)—Defense attorneys at the Harry Bridges deportation hearing leveled a renewed attack today on Aaron Sapiro, Government witness who testified Mr. Bridges once boasted he was "running the Communist Party."

Mr. Sapiro, an attorney himself, was a wary witness on cross-examination, but in his direct testimony he went further than anyone yet produced at the Department of Labor hearing in describing the Australian-born leader's asserted close connection with the high command of the Communist Party. He quoted Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party in the United States, as calling Mr. Bridges "one of the hardest members we have to handle in the party."

Mr. Sapiro said Mr. Browder told him, in an interview in August, 1936, at Los Angeles, that Mr. Bridges, as head of the Longshoremen's Union, provided jobs enough for Communists to "support half the Party" on the Pacific Coast.

"A great deal of actual money and support, and powerful support, comes through Bridges," Mr. Sapiro quoted Mr. Browder, "and we don't like to fight with him, but I will give orders that he line up and that they make a united front so far as the shipowners are concerned."

Mr. Sapiro's interview with Mr. Browder concerned differences between Mr. Bridges and Harry Lundeberg, head of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, now an American Federation of Labor union and long at loggerheads with Mr. Bridges' Congress of Industrial Organizations maritime affiliates. Mr. Sapiro represented Mr. Lundeberg and the Sailors Union in various legal actions.

On cross-examination, the attorney witness said he "had not heard" he had been expelled from the Sailors' Union, in which he held honorary membership. (The Union publication recently announced the attorney's expulsion 'for 99 years.")

The Sailors' Union was separated from the A. F. of L. International Seamen's Union in 1936. While Mr. Sapiro was serving as its attorney several attempts were made to bring it into the C. I. O. It remained independent, however, but eventually rejoined the A. F. of L.

Who Urged Strike?

Mr. Sapiro said Mr. Bridges had urged him not to favor A. F. of L. re-affiliation. The witness related he had told Roy Hudson, whom he identified as head of the maritime activities of the Communist Party in this country, that Mr. Bridges went before the Longshoremen's Union as a member of the Communist Party in 1936 and advocated the strike which ensued. Mr. Sapiro asserted Mr. Bridges previously had promised him he would not advocate a strike.

The defense asked Mr. Sapiro if he wrote a letter to John L. Lewis, C. I. O. chieftain, saying Mr. Bridges was not competent to be a C. I. O. director.

"I did better than that," said Mr Sapiro. "I told him Bridges was a Communist and should not be a C. I. O. director."

Defense attorneys lost no time, when their turn came, to elicit admissions from Mr. Sapiro that he was once indicted in Chicago with Al Capone and 31 others in an investigation of an asserted drycleaning "racket," and that he was disbarred from Federal Court practice after his acquittal two years ago on charges of jury-fixing.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday—Station WIXAL: Morning, 15.13mc (19.8m chimes radiocast 9:15 a. m.) services 9:45 a. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Tenant Waiting List

GLASGOW (AP)—Applicants for Corporation houses in Glasgow—among them many young people wanting to marry—have been informed the waiting list is so heavy they will have to wait at least two years.

Theory of Lend and Spend

(Continued from Page 1)

of Mr. Eccles. It is significant that he has just become one of Mr. Roosevelt's new secretaries.

The other was Dr. Alvin H. Hansen of Harvard. The parallel between Dr. Hansen's testimony, given May 16 and May 24, respectively, with the new bill, speaks for itself.

Dr. Hansen advocated a "double budget" and criticized "an absolute system of public accounting."

The double budget is provided in the lending-spending bill.

He urged big "self-liquidating" public investment. That is the feature of the bill.

He urged a program of "toll roads, tunnels, bridges, municipal express highways, and boulevards." The bill provides $750,000,000 for "self-liquidating express post roads and highway improvements."

He urged more money for rural electrification. The bill provides $460,000,000 for this.

He proposed more money to aid rural rehabilitation. The bill carries $500,000,000 for "self-liquidating farm tenancy loans."

Most specific of all were Dr. Hansen's recommendations for "a railroad equipment authority financed outside of the regular budget." This feature of the bill and a sum of $500,000,000 has been put up for the objective. The bill carried Dr. Hansen's original proposals which have now been amended.

It is significant that Dr. Hansen's recommendations were made in May. The bill was not introduced till July 8. Dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor immediately forecast a new spending program. It is significant that no previous hint of the "double budget," "self-liquidating" feature, and similar points had been given. Nor for a month after the Hansen-Currie testimony were practical details known. In retrospect it becomes evident that this testimony was a good working blueprint of the new economic program formulated by the "oversaving" school.

There were other parts of the latest recovery program. Since its purpose is to stimulate consumption, Dr. Hansen also recommended that social security taxes be reduced and benefits increased, and supported recommendations of Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, in that direction, now adopted. The biggest field for "consumption," he thought, was residential building. The Government is now embarking on the first Nation-wide trust-busting campaign in history, to try to bring down prices in that particular field.

Recall of Dickinson Dropped

LANSING, Mich., July 20 (AP)—John B. Corless, Jr., of Detroit, wrote Gov. Luren D. Dickinson today that he would withdraw petitions seeking the recall of the Executive.

"You state," Mr. Corless' letter to the Governor said, "that you would be glad to sign the recall petition, which I can only construe to mean that you admit your conduct has not been altogether becoming the high office you now fill.

"On the other hand, your honest execution of the official duties and your competent administration of state affairs I believe deserves only praise."

Mr. Corliss' letter of withdrawal was released just a few minutes before Attorney General Thomas Read declared the petitions were not in proper form and would not justify the calling of a special recall election.

Murphy Assails Remarks

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP)—Attorney General Frank Murphy branded today "indefensible and absolutely unjust" remarks by Gov. Luren D. Dickinson of Michigan in which Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's name was linked to drinking habits.

At his press conference, Mr. Murphy said:

Mrs. Roosevelt does not need to have anyone speak for her. She's the most interesting and useful of all first ladies in history. I believe her social responsibility and matchless industry for action and her sense of tolerance is an inspiration to all the young people of this country."

Mr. Murphy is a former Governor of Michigan.

Governor Dickinson, speaking over the radio, said that women he saw drinking liquor without becoming intoxicated at a party in New York may have "learned the formula advised by a prominent lady of our nation" before repeal. He told reporters he was referring to Mrs. Roosevelt.

Mr. Murphy defended Governor Dickinson as an "earnest and honest public official" and as one who "ought not to be misunderstood."

Long and High

For 36 consecutive miles, the Great Smoky Mountain Range in North Carolina is more than 5,000 feet in altitude.

Local Classified

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COUNTRY BOARD

RELAX in hills of Sullivan Co.—Zehner's High Hill House, Narrowsburg, N. Y. Tel. 84R4; $12.50; good food; bathing, badminton; booklet.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified Advertising

LEGAL NOTICES LEGAL NOTICES LEGAL NOTICES LEGAL NOTICES

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS—AS STATED IN ARTICLE FOURTEENTH—OF THE WILL OF THE LATE GEORGE ROBERT WHITE—VIZ:

ARTICLE FOURTEENTH: Whereas my sister Mary E. Sullivan has died, and I have otherwise provided for my sister Harriet J. Bradbury, I do now carry out by immediate gift my public charitable purpose which in previous wills I [7] had provided for in remainder, and I do now give all the rest and residue of my property of every nature to the City of Boston, the same to be held as a permanent charitable trust fund to be known as the GEORGE ROBERT WHITE FUND, and the net income only to be used for creating works of public utility and beauty, for the use and enjoyment of the inhabitants of the City of Boston. It is my intention that no part of said income, however, shall be used for a religious, political, educational or any purpose which it shall be the duty of the City in the ordinary course of events to provide.

The control and management of said Fund and the disbursement of the income shall be in the hands of a board of five trustees to consist of the Mayor, who shall be its chairman, the President of the City Council, the City Auditor, the President of the Chamber of Commerce and the President of the Bar Association of the City of Boston. If by reason of the abolition of any one or more of these offices or the declination or resignation of any one or more of the persons holding them at the time being a vacancy or vacancies shall occur, I direct that such vacancies shall be filled by the remaining members of the board, by the election of the persons whose respective positions and duties shall in the opinion of the board most nearly correspond therewith. As this is a public charitable gift to the City of Boston, it is my intention that the [8] City shall at all times be officially represented by a majority of the board of trustees charged with its management.

The business of the Fund shall be transacted through the regular departments of the City, viz. the Treasurer, Auditor, Corporation Council, etc., and a suitable office or offices for the use of the trustees shall be provided for them by the City in the City Hall or elsewhere, in which shall be kept all books and records of every nature relating to the management of the Fund, properly indexed and readily accessible during business hours for the reasonable inspection of citizens, so that all who so desire may have full knowledge of the conduct of the business of the Fund. I direct that said income shall not be anticipated or pledged beyond the amount actually in hand, but it may be accumulated for any purpose within the scope of the gift, and successive accumulations may be applied to the same object. Any work or works established from the Fund may be improved, extended, enlarged or added to from time to time, but the current expense of their care and maintenance shall be borne by the City. I also direct that no part of said income shall be mingled with other funds or applied in joint undertakings; but that each work established under this gift shall be separate and distinct, and shall always bear in a conspicuous place a suitable inscription identifying [9] it as erected or established from said George Robert White Fund. If for any reason the principal of said Fund shall at any time become impaired the income shall be allowed to accumulate until such impairment shall have been made good.

Inasmuch as I believe an enlightened public opinion to be the most effective safeguard for the preservation and maintenance of such a charitable fund and the best guide to its effective use, I direct that at least once a year the trustees shall cause to be published in one of not less than daily newspapers of general circulation in Boston a full and comprehensive report, duly audited, and signed and sworn to by at least three of their number, setting forth the receipts, disbursements and investments of the Fund and a copy of this fourteenth article of my will establishing it.

In order to diminish the chance of hasty or unconsidered action in the expenditure of income, I believe that no substantial expenditure should be made for any purpose until it shall have been under consideration by the trustees for at least three months.

As it is probable that said Fund will consist in greater part of real estate centrally situated in the City of Boston which is reasonably sure to increase in value, I urgently recommend that such real estate be not sold for a period of at least one hundred (100) years, that leases of the same [10] shall be subject to revaluations as a basis of rentals every ten (10) years and where necessary shall provide for rebuilding by the lessees, that the real estate shall not be mortgaged, and the buildings thereon shall be kept fully insured.

If any clause or provision of the foregoing charitable gift should be found to be invalid in law, it shall not invalidate the gift as a whole but shall so far as possible be construed as an expression of my general intent.

While I think that Boston has now few, if any, superiors in beauty and in the many privileges it affords to its citizens, yet I believe it has greater possibilities for the future, and there are several public blessings among those afforded by other cities,—such as a zoological garden and handsome buildings therefor, an aquarium, a forum of substantial proportions for public gatherings, etc.—which we do not possess. It is with such things as these in mind that I have established the foregoing trust fund.

I can conceive that pressure might be brought to bear to use the income of this Fund only for small and comparatively unimportant needs, which might be equally deserving and technically within the general scope of the Trust as heretofore expressed. A use of it for such purposes to any substantial extent would be contrary to my intention, which is that its income, accumulated if need be for a time long enough to make it sufficient, should [11] be used only for important civic improvements.

I suggest that printed copies, in convenient pamphlet form of this the fourteenth article of my will be kept at the offices of the trustees of the Fund for free distribution to citizens of Boston.

I request that the trustees named in this article shall annually designate one of their number who shall visit and inspect my lot in Forest Hills Cemetery in the months of April and September of each year, and report to the board any neglect or failure to comply with the provisions of the contract of perpetual care, as well as Article First of this my will, in regard to the care of said lot, and it shall be the duty of said trustees to see that such neglect or lack of care be remedied without delay.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE GEORGE ROBERT WHITE FUND HEREWITH SUBMIT THE SEVENTEENTH REPORT OF THE FUND—FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1938:

CITY OF BOSTON—GEORGE ROBERT WHITE FUND
SUMMARY OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1938

	Principal Account	Income Account	Total
Balance of Cash in Bank—January 1, 1938	$ 20,062.89	$ 89,046.93	$109,009.82
Add:			
Receipts:			
Proceeds from securities sold or matured	$ 33,000.00	$ 28,981.60	$ 61,981.60
Receipts from real estate—as per Income Account		296,835.87	296,835.87
Interest received on securities		55,017.50	55,017.50
Miscellaneous interest		3.88	3.88
Total Receipts	$ 33,000.00	$380,838.85	$413,838.85
Total	$ 53,062.89	$470,885.78	$523,748.67
Deduct:			
Disbursements:			
Securities purchased	$ 32,566.60	$190,766.53	$223,333.13
Accrued interest on securities purchased		1,977.47	1,977.47
Disbursements on account of real estate, taxes, repairs, etc.—per Income Account		180,205.34	180,205.34
Administrative expenses		10,958.44	10,958.44
Advertising financial statement of fund		3,315.70	3,315.70
W.P.A. Project—materials purchased		184.67	184.67
Disbursements on account of—			
Construction of Wading Pool and Locker Building—Whittier Street, Roxbury		89.45	89.45
Tablets for Paul Revere Mall		1,974.16	1,974.16
Total Disbursements	$ 32,566.60	$389,471.76	$422,038.36
Balance of Cash in Bank—Dec. 31, 1938	$ 20,496.29	$ 81,314.02	$101,710.31

INCOME ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1938

Balance of Unexpended Income, Jan. 1, 1938		$651,647.66
Add:		
Receipts from Real Estate:		
Rents collected	$178,029.49	
Amount collected on alterations	300.00	
Interest collected on alterations	2,250.00	
Taxes collected from tenants	110,298.15	
Insurance premiums collected from tenants	3,602.12	
Water bills collected from tenants	574.37	
Miscellaneous items collected from tenants	56.00	
Fire losses collected from insurance companies	1,815.74	
Total Receipts from Real Estate	$296,835.87	
Deduct:		
Disbursements on Account of Real Estate:		
Taxes paid	$136,290.00	
Repairs—applicable to year 1937	* 11,612.37	
Repairs	8,142.85	
Insurance	6,182.15	
Electric light and power	1,493.49	
Fuel and heat furnished	3,579.24	
Gas	35.00	
Wages paid	9,488.08	
Water	1,428.13	
Supplies	211.09	
Repairs to property damaged by fire	1,815.74	
Miscellaneous expense	827.30	
Total Disbursements on Account of Real Estate	$180,205.34	
Net Receipts from Real Estate		$116,630.53
Add:		
Other Receipts (Net):		
Interest received on securities	$ 55,017.50	
Less: Accrued interest on securities purchased	1,977.47	
Interest Received on Securities (Net)	$ 53,040.03	
Miscellaneous interest	3.88	
Total Other Receipts (Net)		53,043.91
		$169,674.44
Deduct:		
Other Disbursements and Losses:		
Administrative expenses	$ 10,958.44	
Advertising financial statement of fund	3,315.70	
Loss on securities sold or matured—Income Account	304.29	
W.P.A. Project—materials purchased	184.67	
Total Other Disbursements and Losses		14,763.10
Excess of Receipts Over Disbursements and Losses For the Year Ending December 31, 1938		154,911.34
Balance of Unexpended Income Available for Fund Purposes		$806,559.00
Deduct:		
Disbursements on account of—		
Construction of Wading Pool and Locker Building—Whittier Street, Roxbury	$ 89.45	
Tablets for Paul Revere Mall	1,974.16	2,063.61
Balance of Unexpended Income—December 31, 1938—Represented by:		
Cash in Bank	$ 81,314.02	
Securities—(at cost)—per attached statement	723,281.37	$804,495.39

*At December 31, 1938, there were unpaid bills for repairs aggregating $13,788.16, applicable to the year 1937, which are in litigation.

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1938

Balance of Principal Account—January 1, 1938		$6,004,778.55
Addition to Principal during the year ending December 31, 1938:		
Profit on matured securities		122.00
Balance of Principal Account—December 31, 1938—Represented by:		
Cash in Bank	$ 20,496.29	
Securities—(at cost)—as per statement attached	1,034,193.63	
Real Estate—as per statement attached	4,948,310.63	$6,004,900.55

SECURITIES—DECEMBER 31, 1938
INCOME ACCOUNT

Par Value	Description	Cost
$ 24,000.00	City of Boston 4s due December 1, 1939/46	$ 25,882.28
2,000.00	City of Boston 3½s due May 1, 1944	2,078.41
8,000.00	City of Boston 3½s due June 1, 1944	8,354.09
5,000.00	City of Boston 4s due May 1, 1945	5,386.20
10,000.00	City of Boston 3½s due July 1, 1945	10,480.55
25,000.00	City of Boston 4½s due October 1, 1983/1953	28,806.79
8,000.00	City of Boston 4½s due October 1, 1983/1953	9,407.49
30,000.00	City of Boston 4s due June 1, 1961	33,456.11
28,000.00	City of Cleveland 4½s due February 1, 1939/1982	28,335.80
20,000.00	City of Fall River 2s due July 1, 1944	20,168.76
1,000.00	City of Minneapolis 4½s due August 1, 1940	1,000.00
25,000.00	Commonwealth of Massachusetts 3s due July 1, 1939	26,250.00
16,000.00	Commonwealth of Massachusetts 3½s due July 1, 1940	17,120.00
50,000.00	U. S. Treasury 1½s due June 15, 1940	50,093.75
400,000.00	U. S. Treasury 2s due September 15, 1942	403,843.75
50,000.00	U. S. Treasury 2½s due September 15, 1948	52,437.50
$ 702,000.00	Total Securities—Income Account	$ 723,281.37

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT

$ 11,000.00	City of Boston 3½s due July 1, 1939	$ 10,703.44
119,000.00	City of Boston 3¾s due July 1, 1939/1951	119,000.00
48,000.00	City of Boston 3½s due December 31, 1939/1942	48,000.00
1,000.00	City of Boston 4s due April 1, 1941	985.92
68,000.00	City of Boston 3½s due June 1, 1943/1944	65,450.68
277,000.00	City of Boston 3½s due July 1, 1945	252,119.20
52,000.00	City of Boston 4s due July 1, 1946	33,232.48
10,000.00	City of Boston 4s due April 1, 1947	10,000.00
19,000.00	City of Boston 4s due April 1, 1950/1952	21,287.08
48,000.00	City of Boston 4s due October 1, 1950/1953	54,015.05
5,000.00	City of Boston 3¾s due December 1, 1952	5,000.00
17,000.00	City of Boston 4½s due October 1, 1983/1953	19,381.60
6,000.00	City of Boston 4s due October 1, 1957	6,847.41
8,000.00	City of Boston 4s due January 1, 1958	7,939.20
24,000.00	City of Boston 4½s due November 1, 1958	24,933.03
3,000.00	City of Boston 4s due June 1, 1961	3,000.00
41,000.00	City of Boston 3¾s due December 1, 1972	41,000.00
8,000.00	City of Chicago 4s due January 1, 1948	7,331.81
1,000.00	City of Minneapolis 4½s due August 1, 1940	1,000.00
3,000.00	Commonwealth of Massachusetts 3½s due July 1, 1940	2,927.70
111,000.00	Commonwealth of Massachusetts 3½s due January 1, 1941/1943	108,137.57
159,000.00	U. S. Treasury 3s due June 15, 1948/46	160,116.58
12,000.00	U. S. Treasury 2½s due September 15, 1948	12,585.00
$1,051,000.00	Total Securities—Principal Account	$1,036,193.83

REAL ESTATE—DECEMBER 31, 1938

Properties	Book Value	Assessors' 1938 Valuation
138-140 Boylsion Street	$ 182,000.00	$ 200,000.00
146-148 Boylston Street	192,000.00	180,000.00
190-192 Boylston Street	180,000.00	140,000.00
194-200 Boylston Street	400,000.00	335,000.00
478-480 Boylston Street	108,200.00	105,000.00
482-488 Boylston Street	223,200.00	215,000.00
77-81 State Street	125,000.00	59,000.00
151-153 Tremont Street	800,000.00	815,000.00
154-155 Tremont Street	650,000.00	725,000.00
157 Tremont Street	348,000.00	430,000.00
181 Tremont Street	370,000.00	420,000.00
515-521 Washington Street	770,000.00	850,000.00
523-527 Washington Street	485,000.00	500,000.00
(At Executors' Inventory Valuation)	$4,873,400.00	
151-153 Tremont Street—new elevators	24,810.63	
157 Tremont Street—alterations and new elevators	50,000.00	
Total Real Estate	$4,948,210.63	$5,174,000.00

OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE—DECEMBER 31, 1938

Rents, insurance, taxes, etc., charged against tenants, outstanding at December 31, 1938, applicable to the following years:

Year 1931	$ 37,927.27
Year 1933	1,640.00
Year 1934	4,803.15
Year 1935	6,800.00
Year 1936	6,440.00
Year 1937	11,382.44
Year 1938	78,691.06
Total	$147,683.92

SUMMARY OF NET INCOME AND EXPENDITURES THEREFROM FOR THE PERIOD FROM FEBRUARY 1, 1922, to DECEMBER 31, 1938

Net Income:		
Year ending January 31, 1923		$ 184,763.89
Year ending January 31, 1924		211,564.22
Year ending January 31, 1925		248,970.11
Eleven months ending December 31, 1925		213,534.88
Year ending December 31, 1926		273,309.74
Year ending December 31, 1927		274,037.87
Year ending December 31, 1928		298,610.64
Received from the Executors—of their first and final account—to February 11, 1928		284,326.81
Year ending December 31, 1929		305,995.99
Year ending December 31, 1930		286,699.22
Year ending December 31, 1931		272,108.51
Year ending December 31, 1932		259,566.12
Year ending December 31, 1933		261,804.96
Year ending December 31, 1934		180,268.52
Year ending December 31, 1935		187,948.10
Year ending December 31, 1936		195,222.67
Year ending December 31, 1937		120,569.23
Year ending December 31, 1938		154,911.34
Total Net Income for the Period from February 1, 1922, to December 31, 1938		$4,227,302.73
Deduct Expenditures from Net Income:		
Cost of Health Units:		
No. 1—North End—Land and Building	$497,927.15	
No. 2—East Boston—Land and Building	343,335.78	
No. 3—South Boston—Land and Building	383,303.03	
No. 4—Roxbury—Land and Building	315,772.25	
No. 5—Charlestown—Land and Building	382,603.95	
No. 6—West End—Land and Building	571,850.51	
No. 7—Roxbury—Land and Building	500,069.17	
Cost of Prado—		
North End—Land and Construction	382,390.48	
Cost of Tablets—Paul Revere Mall—		
North End—Sundry Payments	2,960.50	
Cost of Wading Pool and Locker Building—Roxbury—Construction	41,694.32	
Total Expenditures from Net Income for the Period from February 1, 1922, to December 31, 1938		3,422,907.34
Balance of Unexpended Income—December 31, 1938		$ 804,495.39

MAURICE J. TOBIN, Mayor
GEORGE A. MURRAY, President of the City Council
CHARLES J. FOX, City Auditor
ELIOT WADSWORTH, President of the Chamber of Commerce
DAMON E. HALL, President of the Bar Association of the City of Boston
TRUSTEES OF THE GEORGE ROBERT WHITE FUND

Then personally appeared the above named Trustees who made oath to the foregoing statement being true to the best of their knowledge and belief.
Boston, June 26, 1939. WILLIAM T. DOYLE, Notary Public

AUDITORS' REPORT

In accordance with the vote of the Trustees on January 12, 1939, we have made an examination of the books and records of the George Robert White Fund for the year ending December 31, 1938, and we report thereon as follows:

We reconciled the receipts and disbursements for the year ending December 31, 1938, as shown by the books of the Fund, with the records maintained therefor by the Treasurer and the Collector of the City of Boston. We ascertained that all income receivable from securities for the year had been accounted for. The income from real estate in respect of those tenants shown by the records to be holding under leases was confirmed by comparison with the rentals called for under such leases. In the case of tenants at will, the amounts of the recorded rentals for the year were checked with approved supporting records showing the dates of changes in tenancy, vacancies, rates of rental, etc. We did not obtain independent confirmation of the outstanding charges against tenants at December 31, 1938, amounting to $147,683.92, but we ascertained that $55,382.47 had been collected thereon up to the conclusion of our examination, while balances aggregating $48,247.27 were in the hands of the City Law Department for collection. Of the remainder, $44,054.18, accounts aggregating $24,193.94 are regarded as collectible, and accounts aggregating $19,860.24 are regarded as of doubtful value. During the year 1938, amounts due from tenants which were ascertained to be uncollectible, aggregating $14,397.59, were abated in accordance with a vote of the Trustees. Vouchers, approved by the Chairman or Acting Chairman of the Trustees and by the manager of the real estate (all of which were listed in the minutes and payment thereof authorized by the Trustees) were examined by us in support of all disbursements made during the year. We also examined or tested service orders, material-received slips, etc., in support of the vouchers examined.

The cash in bank

Local Classified

(Continued)

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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Luxurious apartments of five and six rooms with sun porches and fireplaces. Each bedroom with private bath. 24-hour telephone and elevator service. The prestige of a distinguished address. Selected Tenancy.

ARTHUR E. MUTH MANAGEMENT

Oakwood 7226

BALTIMORE, MD.—4 large rooms, kitchen, bath, private entrance; $60. MRS. SMART, 5706 Berkley Avenue. Forest 1921.

DRESSMAKING

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Dressmaking and alterations done in or out; recommendations gladly given. Bo. 8-8626. Mrs. Schornwald.

FURNITURE

WHITMAN'S AUCTION ROOMS

Furniture, Antiques, Works of Art, Pictures, Books, etc. Bought and Sold. Estates Appraised —Consignments Solicited. 157-02 Northern Boulevard, Flushing, N. Y. Flu. 9-1811.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

ACCOMMODATIONS for rest and study; home environment; attention if required. Mrs. J. Cubr, 39 Ashland Ave. Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. 6155.

JEWELRY

WEDDING RING SHOP—Yellow and white gold; platinum and diamonds; $6 to $100. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE $3

COLONIAL MATTRESS CO., BOSTON

Work Guaranteed HIGH 2122

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse, storage of household effects. RAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th, N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office afternoons $20. 11 W. 42nd St., office 1960. Co. 5-5939 Tel.

PAYING GUESTS

BROOKSIDE INN, on Lake Champlain, Westport, N. Y.—Mountains, private bathing beach; homelike, restful surroundings; single $20, double $17.50. MRS. RUBY DUPEE.

CHERRY RIDGE GUEST HOUSE, Mystic, Conn.—Charming old house, modernized, refined atmosphere, excellent table, moderate rates; large grounds. ELSIE EDELHOFF, Mystic 15b Ring 2.

IN THE CATSKILLS. Gledsmere-Lodge, Dunraven, N. Y.—Gloriously beautiful spot for rest and study; modern; reasonable; selected clientele. Ingersol 2-8450 before 10 a. m. Brooklyn, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Real Estate—Sales—Rentals

Insurance, All Branches

OHNEWALD & DENLINGER

1374 FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 6-1937

28 Years in Flatbush

HOMES FOR SALE

Complete Service

PERCY M. BIBAS

97 Boston Post Road, Larchmont, N. Y.

Tel. Larchmont 983

JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I., N. Y.

Apts. in new bldgs. now renting for immediate and fall occupancy; generous concessions. McBRIDE S. 37-62 83RD STREET

SHORE COTTAGE

at Madison, Conn.

to be sold unfurnished at

AUCTION

Saturday, July 22, 2 P. M., on the premises

Desirable shore property, with comfortable 2 story cottage facing Long Island Sound, frontage 112 feet Middle Beach Road, 145 feet Tuxis Road, located one block from Madison Yacht-Beach Club. Cottage has large porch on Sound and street sides, first floor, living room, dining room, kitchen, pantry and storeroom; second floor, 5 bedrooms, sleeping porch, bath; 2 servants rooms and bath separate; storage space in attic. Large lawn facing Sound, sea wall containing stone bathing steps. Two-car garage and wood shed. Inspection day of sale. Fifty per cent mortgage acceptable. Subject to terms of sale to be read at sale. Additional information on request from Lemuel A. Welles, North Salem Road, Ridgefield, Conn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG MAN (25), college, law graduate; tall, good appearance, proven ability; recently with Information Corps, N. Y. World's Fair; seeks position as salesman or assistant to busy executive; references. Write Box J-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG, refined capable woman wishes to avail herself in the capacity as housekeeper or homemaker where needed; references exchanged; will go anywhere. Box X-56, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—The Hearthstone, Stop 3, Albany Rd., Route 5—Colonial home, modern conveniences; restful atmosphere; antiques. Phone 4-1075.

ROOMS TO LET

LONG ISLAND, N. Y.—Attractive double bedroom, sitting room, bath; beautiful private home; quiet, exclusive, immaculate; spacious grounds; swimming, golf, tennis; 15 minutes Fair. Write Box M-39, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., 333 Central Park West (93rd), Apt. 5A—Large, bright, cool rooms; double, single with bath; well furnished; near church; transportation; elevator; reasonable. CRAM, Riverside 9-4566.

N. Y. C., 611 West 137 (Apt. 82)—Cozy single running water, lavatory; homelike atmosphere, elevator telephone; all transportations; reasonable.

N. Y. C., 425 Port Washington Ave. (180th)—Unusual homelike, front; near church, transportation; elevator, running water DeCamp, Apt. 5-G.

N. Y. C., 600 West 113th St.—LARGE room, running water; with or without board; cultured family; gentleman or business woman. NOEL.

N. Y. C., 230 W. 76 St. (Apt. 4S)—Comfortable, convenient transportation, elevator; $6.50 weekly; breakfast optional. TR. 4-0843.

N. Y. C., 144 West 77th—Beautiful airy front double, private bath; two-room suite, sunny kitchen, dinette, bath; "single."

Local Classified

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

ELMHURST, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.—2 rooms, private house, 15 minutes from World's Fair by bus or subway; free parking; breakfast optional. FREDERICK BLOCK, 43-17 Booth St.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 149-14 Barclay Ave. Fl. 9-7277-W—Entire floor, private home, including kitchen and bath; accommodate 4, or will rent separately; reasonable; garage. BUCK.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 144-71 Sanford Ave.—Beautifully furnished single, double or suites; private house, four doors from church; 5 min Fair; free parking. MILLER. Fl. 9-9833.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 151-18 Bayside Ave.—Entire floor in beautiful private home; 2 large, airy double rooms; 1 single; large bath; $1.50 each; parking. LeMOYNE, Ind. 3-3355.

JAMAICA, L. I., N. Y., 94-74 169 St. Republic 9-4793—Cool, comfortable, private home; convenience; 5 min. drive to Fair, near bus and subway. 30 min. to Times Sq.

JAMAICA, N. Y., 89-14 168th Place—Comfortable rooms, private home; convenient to transportation and church; 10 minutes to Fair.

LYNBROOK, L. I.—Clean rooms, $1.50 person; near World's Fair, out of city traffic, near beaches; meals optional. RED ROBIN, Merrick Road, LYN. 6346.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—0 96 Locust Ave.—Rooms, private bath; grounds; garage; near Fair, bus, boat; references.

N. Y. C., 99th (808 West End)—Extraordinarily beautiful rooms, newly decorated; single-double; summer rates. ACademy 2-9483. Leonard.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., N. Y.—If you desire to spend a few days or longer within 30 minutes of Jones Beach or the World's Fair, write for accommodations now. MRS. H. VERVOORT, 31 Yale Place. Tel. 1815.

ROOMS in private home, reasonable; near Fair, two to four accommodated; garage 43-33 162nd St., Flushing, Long Island, N. Y.

WOODSIDE, L. I., N. Y., 39-29 54 St., Ha. 6197—3 airy rooms, single, double, near Fair; private house; reasonable; free parking.

ROOMS WANTED

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Nice room with kitchen privileges. 122 Southern Parkway.

SUMMER BOARD

BERKSHIRES, Adams, Mass.—Quiet country home; ideal for rest, study; tourists; home cooking. Mrs. J. M. Jenks, 380 Columbia St.

SHADYKNOLL — Charming country estate near Rumson; ocean bathing from rooms; tennis, golf, badminton, riding, boating; excellent food; restricted; $18-$23; booklet. VANHORN, Fairhaven, N. J.

SPEND your vacation at Camp Delaware on beautiful Delaware River in the Catskills; boating, swimming and outdoor games; good food, comfortable beds; $2.50 per day, $15 weekly. Send for folder. W. B. MAXWELL, Lordville, N. Y.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

VIOLIN taught, $1.00 per hour. ROBERT GABRIEL, 198 Jericho Turnpike, Floral Park, L. I., N. Y. Phone Floral Park 5730.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central, and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CALL ON FRIENDS with sensational new Personal Christmas Cards and Stationery. Names imprinted. Also big-value 21-Card Assortment at $1. Profit 50c. Experience unnecessary. Samples FREE. Wallace Brown, 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. E-24, New York.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Big Profits. Easy selling friends unusual assortment. Many photographic reproductions. 50 for $1. Personals. Stationery. 11 other assortments. Experience unnecessary. Request approval samples. Terry Studios, 91 Westfield, Mass.

CHRISTMAS Card Sensation! Deal with leader. Finest $1 assortment. Gift Wrapping, Etching, Religious boxes. Big profits. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. DOEHLA, Fitchburg S-61, Mass.

INITIAL CHRISTMAS CARDS MAKE YOU MORE MONEY

Sell latest fad—21 beautiful folders with sender's Initial in Gold, Silver effect, $1 retail 50c profit. Bonus. 50 Name-Imprinted cards, $1. Many unusual money-making assortments, 50c up. Get samples. ARTISTIC CARD CO., 806 Way, Elmira, N. Y.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING

EXPERT FINISHING

One-day service. Rolls developed, 16 Velox prints or 8 Velox prints, 2 enlargements, 25c. EXPERT STUDIOS, Dept. 17, LaCrosse, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE OR RENT

LAGUNA BEACH, CALIF.—9 rooms, sleeping 14; completely furnished for rent, week, month or lease; situated on acre with blvd. and ocean frontage; sale price, $18,000. Write 550 E. Green St., Pasadena, Calif.; ph. SY 3-7733.

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

FLUSHING, N. Y.—WORLD'S FAIR VISITORS or those seeking permanent quarters offered attractive home in private family. Box X-56, Suite 1550, 500 5th Avenue, N. Y. C.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 137-34 Geranium Ave.—Unusual accommodations, private home, walking distance Fair; rooms with bath; quiet; garage; $7.50 up. GROWER, Ind. 3-6282.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 49-10 Bowne St.—Large, airy rooms, twin or double beds; innerspring mattresses; $3 double, $15-18 weekly; very near Fair. ORTUTAY, Fl. 9-4123-J.

GREAT NECK, L. I., N. Y.—Attractive double rooms $1 to $2 daily per person; private family, convenient transportation; permanent occupancy reasonable. DODGE, 216 Schenck Ave.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4948 Mon., Wed. and Fri. mornings ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Always Fresh Vegetables

Fruits, Meats

F. W. BEHRENS, INC.

192 FAIRFIELD AVENUE

No time like the Mill End, to save money!

Howland's 83rd MILL END SALE

Is Now in Full Swing With the Greatest Values of the Season

LONGINES

The World's Most Honored Watch

Henry C. Reid & Son

1054 Broad St.

MEIGS

SALE!

Reg. $1.00 Nolde & Horst HOSIERY

3-Thread Chiffons

MAIN FLOOR

GREENWICH

Old Greenwich Service Station

At the Railroad Station Tel. 7-1475

TIRES—GASOLINE

LUBRICATION

The Putnam Trust Co.

of Greenwich

We Solicit Your Patronage

B. Frank Finney Inc.

CHARLES P. MASON

President

INSURANCE

124 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3900

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH

(Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers Telephone Greenwich 2187 Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday Wednesday 9 to 1 P. M. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Sutton Oil Co.

Arthur E. Sutton *Joseph S. Hall*

FUEL OIL

OIL BURNERS

Tel. 2711

Dry Cleaners

of Wearing Apparel, Draperies and Rugs—Dyeing

New England Carpet Cleaning Co.

169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800-1801

We carry tennis racket frames and string them to order.

Frames only $3.00 to $10.00

Stringing, $2.50 to $4.50

Greenwich Hardware Co.

325 GREENWICH AVE. TEL. 008

HARTFORD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619 1-4:30 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Antiques Restored Tel. 3-1344

Park Road Upholstery & Furniture Co.

R. DORTZ, Mgr.

Custom Built Furniture

Repairing and Refinishing

Mattresses, Springs, Dinnettes, Odd Pieces

"West Hartford's Own Since 1930"

276 Park Road, West Hartford, Conn.

HANAN SHOES

for Men and Women

JAMES LAWRENCE & SON

197 Trumbull Street

A Gentle Breeze

The DIEHL Ribbonaire FAN $7.45

Booma Gruener Electric Co.

190 Pearl Street

ARTHUR M. GRAYSON

INSURANCE

Representing Strong Companies

36 Pearl Street Phone 5-1171

Hartford National Bank Building

Delicatessen The finest salads and table luxuries

TEL. 32-3976

CENTRAL DELICATESSEN

968 Farmington Ave., W. Hartford Center

Home-made Doughnuts Fresh Daily

BLUEBERRY PIES

3 Sizes

BEROTH BREAD SHOPS

559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

CAMERA SUPPLIES

The Harvey & Lewis Co.

852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

CHARLES H. NADEAU

PLUMBING and HEATING

71 RUSS STREET

CALL 6-1730—2-9002

for prompt attention to your plumbing and heating needs.

MERIDEN

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE

Dresses, Play Suits, Bathing Suits Reductions 15% to 50%

THE SPORT SHOP

41 Colony St.

JEPSON'S BOOKSTORE

Meriden, Conn.

Take along a book on your vacation —100's to choose from

CARDS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

MIDDLETOWN

GREETING CARDS for all occasions

LENDING LIBRARY of new books

STATIONERY—letter and note sizes

Helen Bradford Hazen

113 College Street

NEW BRITAIN

CAMERA SUPPLIES

The Harvey & Lewis Co.

79 WEST MAIN STREET

'blue coal'

FUEL OIL COKE

Household Fuel Corp.

24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

NEW HAVEN

WASHABLE SUITS are Beautifully Laundered at

MONARCH LAUNDRY

Franklin Cafeteria

Breakfast, Luncheon

Evening Dinner

"Dine From a Dime to a Dollar"

COR. COURT AND ORANGE

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN

(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315 2 p. m.-4 p. m., except Sat. and Sun. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Phillips Store

COSMETICS

PERFUMES

TOILET ARTICLES

47 Center St. Mrs. E. D. Gaiser

COAL ★ COKE

100% Test Fuel Oils

Free Service on Heating Problems

BENEDICT & CO., Inc.

8-6131 135 Temple St.

Howards CLEANERS

KILBORN BROS.

Stationers

We have everything for your Home and Office

209 Orange Street

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN

Engravers

Engraved Wedding Invitations Samples Gladly Mailed

Chapel Street, at the Taft

ANDRÉ & JOHN

Hair Stylists

Also Children's Hair Cutting and Manicuring

39 Center St., cor. Church Second Floor Tel. 8-5159

NEW LONDON

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK

STATE STREET

NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT

A Mutual Savings Bank

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 5658 9 a. m. to 11 a. m., except Sunday ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS&STEVENS

Clothiers and Furnishings

TWO STORES

Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.

Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.

104 WALL STREET NORWALK

OLDEN TIME BOTTLING WORKS

Norwalk's Favorite Beverages

DRY GINGER ALE

and many other delicious flavors

WM. H. FERRIS, Prop.

9 Van Zant St., East Norwalk Ph. 966

Gloves—Bags—Hosiery

Foundation Garments

Costume Jewelry

Silk Undies, Gowns, etc.

J. I. MALLETTE

88 WASHINGTON ST., SO. NORWALK

WEDDING GIFTS

Individual China and Silver Pieces. Sets of Flatware—Watches—Rings—Brooches—Bracelets—Necklaces, etc.

Deferred Payment Plan

FRANK LAUDER

90 WASHINGTON, SOUTH NORWALK

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 8-7535 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Take advantage of our new extended charge service

CLOTHES FOR MEN AND BOYS

FRANK MARTIN & SONS, INC.

ESTABLISHED IN 1892

FUEL OILS

BURNERS BURNER SERVICE

Patterson & Guilbert

INCORPORATED

465 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

ZANTOW & FERGUSON, Inc.

JEWELERS

DIAMOND EXPERTS

59 Atlantic St. Next door to Palace Theatre

Telephone 3-0349

THE COMMUNITY PRESS

Wedding and Engagement Announcements. Christmas Cards. Calendars.

Printing of Every Description

Toms Road Stamford, Conn.

Bible and Textbook

MARKERS

McCLELLAND'S

226 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn.

JULY WHITE SALE

now in progress!

THE C. O. MILLER CO.

15 Bank St. Phone 3-3171

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD

(Continued)

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY

Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning

PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959 Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.

"Waterbury's Dependable Store"

A Good Buy for You in

EMMERICH FEATHER BED PILLOWS

Reg. $1.39,	Clearance Sale Price			$8c
" 1.89	"	"	"	$1.08
" 4.00	"	"	"	2.99
" 5.00	"	"	"	3.99
" 8.00	"	"	"	5.88

ALLSTATE TIRES

CROSS COUNTRY BATTERIES

for All Types of Cars

SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

65 GRAND ST., WATERBURY CONN.

Replenish your summer wardrobe with new, cool, fashions at . . .

MUSLER LIEBESKIND

33 E. Main St., Waterbury

The Miller & Peck Co.

Special July Reductions

on all our

Summer Dresses

Come in and see these Extraordinary Values.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plaza 6625. Hours 9 to 5 daily, except Sat. and Sun ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Victor Musical Masterpieces

Recordings of the world's best music by its greatest interpreters. Symphonies, Chamber Music, Operas, Songs. We carry a complete stock and you are welcome at any time for trial hearings. Monthly bulletins sent free on request.

G. FRED KRANZ MUSIC COMPANY

327 North Charles Street Plaza 3732

The Hanancraft Shop

TELEPHONE LIBERTY 9273

Mimeographing . . . Printing

Art Work . . . Photo-Offset Printing

2526 Boarman Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK

ALBANY

WHITNEY'S

MODERNIZED DEPARTMENTS

Make your shopping more delightful and more convenient

Visit Whitney's Soon

Albany, N. Y.

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.

Furniture—Rugs

Cushman Galleries now open showing a complete assortment of Colonial Creations in Maple

173-179 CENTRAL AVENUE

ALBANY, NEW YORK

The Van Heusen Charles Co.

470 BROADWAY

"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

Specialized Shops

for

Men, Women, Boys

STEEFEL BROS.

82 State St.

COTRELL AND LEONARD

For Outstanding Values in

• FURS •

472 Broadway

BINGHAMTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.

40 Court Street

SUMMER SALES

with amazing values in I. MILLER, VITALITY, FOOT SAVERS, FLORSHEIM and other makes including children's shoes.

CLOVERDALE PRODUCTS

- Grade A Milk
- Grade A Guernsey Milk
- Butter—Cottage Cheese—Eggs
- Cloverdale Ice Cream

Phone Bing. 2-5361 End. 1002

Cloverdale Farms Co., Inc.

We Deliver throughout the Triple Cities

BETTER VALUES

throughout the store. July and August are clearance months for all summer merchandise.

Smart, thrifty people are buying now

at McLEAN'S

BRONXVILLE

BELLIS PHARMACY

for

Cosmetics and Parfums

116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE

(Continued)

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty

Kurt's

Hairdressing

20 PALMER AVENUE

BRONXVILLE 6360—3623

CEDAR ST. GARAGE

Incorporated

Complete Automotive Service—Storage Called For and Delivered

14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

QUAKER STATE

ALLSTATE TIRES

CROSS COUNTRY BATTERIES

for All Types of Cars

SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

65 GRAND ST., WATERBURY CONN.

Replenish your summer wardrobe with new, cool, fashions at . . .

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Mimeographing . . . Printing

Art Work . . . Photo-Offset Printing

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MODERNIZED DEPARTMENTS

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BRONXVILLE

BELLIS PHARMACY

for

Cosmetics and Parfums

116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE

(Continued)

Pondfield Market, Inc.

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food

82½ Pondfield Road Tel. 0153—0154

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE

WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.

INCORPORATED

COAL

Coal—Wood—Oil Settles the Burning Question

TELEPHONES 1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

Complete Stock of Classical and Swing Records

Radio Sales and Service

91 PONDFIELD RD.

Excellent Food

Restful Atmosphere Luncheon, 35c-50c Dinner 65c-85c-$1

Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M. 85c-$1.00 Also 50c Supper

Fujiyama Tea Room

20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

BUFFALO

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431 10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Sat. and Sun. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Phone GArfield 0078

BUFFALO'S! LARGEST! QUALITY!

DRY CLEANERS

At Popular Prices!

BRACE-McGUIRE CLEANERS

40 High Street 152 Elmwood Avenue

The Dawn

BEAUTY SHOPPE

PERMANENT WAVES

Machine Wave $3.50-$6.00 Machineless Wave $6.50-$10.00

1165 DELAWARE AVENUE

Mabel Ruth Wedekindt Lincoln 5410

AAA Coal & Coke Co.

Our Laundered Coal

READING ANTHRACITE

Every Ton Guaranteed

Fill bin now and take all Summer to pay.

Fireplace and Furnace Wood

PHONE HU. 1580

GRANT 3365

CENTRAL DRY CLEANING

COLD STORAGE VAULTS

West Utica Street, Near Delaware

Frank Strauss

Painting and Decorating

Phone AM. 8107 Estimates Given

109 Poultney Avenue

Untereckers

INCORPORATED

HOME MADE CANDIES

7 Stores—Phones Office 247 Allen St. Li. 1978 Made in Buffalo by Buffalo People

Free Delivery Buffalo, Kenmore and Snyder

WHEN YOU "Say it with Flowers" Say it with Ours

Palmer's

LAF. 7896

260 DELAWARE AVENUE

HOTEL STATLER 304 MAIN ST.

BUFFALO—Hamburg

QUINBY DAIRY

Try Our GUERNSEY—JERSEY MILK and CREAM

Butter — Buttermilk

Creamed Cottage Cheese

Serving Buffalo and Kenmore

Phone Triangle 2310 for Service

ELMIRA

For Good Ice Cream Sodas

Stop at

El-bor Dairies

406½ WALNUT STREET

Dial 2-9653

GLOVERSVILLE

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN

WILLIAMS BROS.

95 So. Main 180 No. Main

TREHER & JUNG

Plumbing Heating Oil Burners

15 Bleecker Street Phone 2130

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE

(Continued)

Store-wide

TWICE YEARLY SALE

Now in Progress

ARGERSINGER'S

For SUMMER Menus

Assorted Cold Cuts

Including

Roast Fresh Ham, Chicken Loaf, Thuringer

SOUTH MAIN ST. CASH MARKET

Phone 2501 Free Delivery

Before Your Vacation Let Us CLEAN Your Summer Clothes

ROBISON & SMITH

LAUNDERERS and CLEANERS

Fresh Meats, Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables

JOHN H. ARNOTT

179 Kingsboro Ave. Phone 3345

FREE DELIVERY

ITHACA

VACATION JEWELRY

Real stones set in gold and silver Brooches, Clips, Bracelets, Rings, Costume pieces, colorful and smart

$1.00 to $5.00

R. A. Heggie & Bro. Co.

JEWELERS

Wallpaper—Paints

Linoleum—Shades

Venetian Blinds

Genasco Roofing and Shingles

R. F. SMITH

120-122 West State Street

Mazola Salad Oil

ATWATER'S

111 E. State St.

Phone 2761

See the New 1939

FRIGIDAIRE

at

ROTHSCHILD'S

JAMESTOWN

You'll Enjoy Shopping at

BIGELOW'S

Jamestown's Big Store

KENMORE

Vassar Beauty Shop

Experts in All Branches of Beauty Culture

DE. 1033

1362 Kenmore Ave.

Next to Kenmore Floral Co.

KENMORE HABERDASHERY, Inc.

2874 DELAWARE AVENUE

Men's and Boys' Summer Togs Ensembles, Slacks, Tropical Suits

POPULAR PRICES

Open Evenings DE. 0483

Marloth & Hafert Jewelers

DIAMONDS—SILVERWARE

Expert Watch Repairing

2892 Delaware Ave. De. 5694

MODERN MEAT MARKET

Choice Meats

Butter—Eggs—Poultry

DE 3360 3104 DELAWARE AVE.

The New Air-Conditioned

ALCOBAR

(Opposite Municipal Bldg.)

Homemade Candies and Ice Cream

Luncheons—Dinners

Baked Goods—Pastries

Dairy Products

De 9760 2961 DELAWARE AVE.

LARCHMONT

REMY PARISIAN HAIRDRESSER

Westchester's Leading Hair Stylist

Permanent Wave Difficult Cases Welcome

169 Myrtle Blvd. Larch. 2793

RUGS—Oriental and Domestic Washed—Cleaned—Repaired

BROADLOOM CARPETS

V. H. KOROGLIAN

Since 1930

138 Post Road Tel. Larch. 429

Long Island

BALDWIN

THE BALDWIN BAKERY

Delicious

Pies — Cakes — Pastry

82 Merrick Road Baldwin, L. I.

Service Quality Cleanness

OUR DANISH BUTTER RINGS ARE THE BEST

Try One This Saturday

HEIM'S BAKERY

NEW YORK

Long Island

BALDWIN

(Continued)

SUPERIOR ROOFING CO.

Roofing and Residing

All Work Guaranteed

Terms to Suit Your Convenience

3 Elmwood St. Tel. Baldwin 5360

FAR ROCKAWAY

FOR GOOD Radio or Refrigerator Service

Call Far Rock. 7-4727

LAWRENCE RADIO

1601 Central Avenue

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst

Valencia Meat and Fish Markets, Inc.

Cedarhurst Woodmere Far Rockaway

FLUSHING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Flushing 9-8626 daily except Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLARA P. ANDREWS

Hairdresser

New Trend Adapted to Individual Needs

Moderate Prices

FLUSHING 9-2813

754-22 NORTHERN BLVD.

TREADEASY SHOE SHOP

Dedicated to Foot Comfort for the Entire Family

39-06 Main St. Fl. 9-5958

Summer Dress Clearance

DRASTIC REDUCTIONS

BOULEVARD SHOP

141-05 Northern Boulevard

Closed Evenings until Labor Day

FLUSHING—Whitestone

CAMPO

Quality Groceries Fruits and Vegetables

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

14-23 150TH STREET

We Deliver Phones Fl. 9-6977 Fl. 9-6957

O. H. TROTMAN

Pittsburgh Paints, Hardware and Garden Supplies

150-14 14th Avenue Tel. Fl. 9-7609

FOREST HILLS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bo. 8-7853 10 to 12 daily, except Saturdays and Sundays ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRED G. KELLEY INC.

FIREPROOF STORAGE

Local and Long Distance Moving

CRATING—SHIPPING

PACKING

71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100

Jackson Heights Office

37-60 81ST STREET HAV. 9-5000

Shelbourne Garage

Storage - Greasing - Washing

Simonizing

Expert Repair Man Estimates Given

Esso

107-18 70TH RD. BOulevard 8-1219—1239

FOREST HILLS Kew Gardens

Tel. Cleveland 3-4038

Open Nights Tues. and Fri., 8 P. M.

olga held

hair dresser

81-37 Lefferts Boulevard

Kew Gardens, L. I.

FREEPORT

Summer Footwear Sale at

Goldman's Shoe Shop

84 South Main St. Freeport, N. Y.

All Physical Culture Shoes, 4.95

Order by Phone

Freeport 1946

Choice Meats and Poultry

PITTERMAN'S MARKET

131 So. Main Street, Freeport

GUSTAVE HAIRDRESSING

Hair Cutting and Styling Individualized Permanents

19 W. Merrick Rd. Tel. Free. 5875

Have Your Vacation Clothes Spotlessly Dry Cleaned

by our new

Miracle Dry Cleaning Plant

C. V. Boller Co.

70 So. Grove St. Tel. Free. 3093

LITWAK'S

STORE WIDE

July Clearance Sale

NOW ON

90 So. Main St., Freeport

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

FREEPORT (Continued)

Serve Yourself and Save at

BIG BEN

SUPER FOOD MARKETS
125 South Main Street
Free Parking in Rear
Clean, Modern and Sanitary

'blue coal'
Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
Call Freeport 2820
25 Henry Street
Ask About Our Budget Plan

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

FREEPORT—Merrick

PILGRIM LAUNDRY

WASH SUITS STAY SMART-LOOKING LONGER

after Pilgrim's extra rain-repellent rinse that prevents their shrinking, increases their resistance to wrinkling, and makes them repel moisture. Four separate pressing operations, **each on a different and special press,** shape your suits naturally . . . literally form-fit them to your body.

Pilgrim Laundry Serves Brooklyn, Queens, and Nassau
1102 Prospect Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
SOuth 8-4567
Brooklyn Ave., W. Hempstead, L. I.
Garden City 8881

GREAT NECK

WILLARD'S
GIFTS
Kitchen and Dining Room Accessories
113 Middle Neck Road, opposite Playhouse
Phone Great Neck 2704

VANITY FAIR LAUNDRY INC.
A. H. SMITH, *Pres.*
GREAT NECK 1600
"Ask Your Neighbor"

Phone Great Neck 4688
Elizabeth
Hair Stylists
PERMANENT WAVING
Free Parking in Rear
Opposite the Playhouse Theatre
107 Middle Neck Road, Great Neck, L. I.

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M 5-8 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ph. Hempstead 2782 . . . *Honest Values*

SAMPLE SHOE STORE
269 FRONT STREET
HEMPSTEAD TPKE., NR. NASSAU BLVD.

Hempstead 6100
USED CARS
Chris. Truelson Auto Sales
Dodge, Plymouth, Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
114 Hempstead Turnpike, Franklin Sq.
New York

BETTER SAFETY-TESTED USED CARS
New Low Prices—Terms to Suit
MACK MARKOWITZ, Inc.
"Your OLDSMOBILE Dealer"
Main and Bedell Streets

COSLOW'S YOUTH CENTER
Atlantic Ave. LYNBROOK **2** Fulton Ave. HEMPSTEAD
STORES
OPEN EVENINGS

Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468
Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

BROWER LUMBER CORP.
Succeeding
Nassau Lumber Co., Inc.
Lumber—Mason Materials
Mill Work—Trim—Mouldings
56 Kellum Place Hempstead 370

The GLOVE SHOPS
"The Store with the Marble Front"
Featuring Our Own Make
KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
19 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

'blue coal'
Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
Call Garden City 8913
Lompstead 635
East Second Street, off Roslyn Road
Ask About Our Budget Plan
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS ROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

NEW YORK

Long Island

HOLLIS

BURCH PRINTING CO.
"A Concern of Reputation"
91-10 191st Street at Jamaica Ave.
Printing in All Its Branches
One or a Million
HOllis 5-2121

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Dulion's Phone: HA. 6-1075
Home Made Pies to Order
Luncheon Dinner
37-38 90th St., Jackson Heights

Exchange Barber Shop
AND BEAUTY PARLOR
(Formerly Golden Pheasant Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor)
Cleanliness—
Service—Satisfaction
81-01 37TH AVENUE Hav. 9-8068

Day Telephone HAvemeyer 4-3700
ESTABLISHED 1895
LENIHAN Incorporated
Storage—Moving—Packing—Rug Cleaning
90-10 Roosevelt Avenue
Nights and Holidays—INdependence 3-4358

NEWTOWN 9-6731—6732—6733
Baldwin's Food Market
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats, Poultry, and Sea Food
High Grade Groceries
Selected Fruits and Vegetables
Honor Brand Frosted Foods
84-03 Northern Blvd., Jackson Heights

Nellie Speer's Kitchen
Pies and Cakes
YOU *will love to eat*
37-63 83rd St., Jackson Heights, N. Y.
Tel. HAvemeyer 9-0150

To express love or friendship sympathy or congratulations—
FLOWERS
Keffas Bros. Flowers
40-13 82ND STREET Hav. 4-0422

LOW'S
Haberdasher and Hatter
Featuring Manhattan Shirts, Knox Hats, Interwoven Hosiery
8205 ROOSEVELT AVE.
SUITS MADE TO ORDER $19.50 up

GEORGE ARTHUR CO.
Cleaners • Dyers • Tailors
833-23 37th Avenue HA 4-3500
SAME DAY CLEANING SERVICE
No Extra Charge
Burns and tears invisibly reweven. Tailoring and Pressing on premises. We call for and deliver.

JAMAICA

Jamaica 6-1397
We Deliver Everywhere
Say It With Flowers
Terminal Flower Market
Flowers for All Occasions
92-33 New York Avenue
Bus Terminal Bldg.

Kahn Construction Co.
175-36 Hillside Ave. Jam. 6-4681
Reroof, Reside, Paint, Remodel from Cellar to Attic
CARPENTER OR IMPROVEMENT WORK
Plans and Permits Obtained FHA or Modernization Loans
GET OUR ESTIMATE

Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling
John Inc.
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
COME IN AND SEE
Our new selection of fine fur coats in the latest and smartest styles

Maurice Beauty Salon
8959A 164 St.
Individualistic Artists in Beauty Culture
Phone Jamaica 6-4430

LITTLE NECK

DREVES
Delicious
ICE CREAM Sodas
Take home our **ICE CREAM** in the handy
Refrigerator Package
253 Northern Blvd. Little Neck, N. Y.

LYNBROOK

Call For and Delivery Service
Weiler's Shell Service
Sunrise Highway
Lynbrook
Opp. Peoples Bank Tel. Lyn. 7851

RED ROBIN
Luncheon Daily, 50c
Dinner Weekdays, 75c
Sundays, $1.00
Bridge Parties, Clubs, etc., catered to
431 Merrick Road Phone Lyn 6346

JOHN WATTS
Prime Meats and Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Telephone 8422

MUELLER'S
TAFFEES
CARAMELS
FUDGES
82 Atlantic Avenue
South of Highway

RUPP BROTHERS
CHEVROLET
619 Sunrise Highway
Opposite new railroad station
Lynbrook Phone 9100

NEW YORK

Long Island

MANHASSET

Ideal Pastry Shop
"from oven to you"
432 PLANDOME RD., Next to Theatre
Phone Manhasset 2170 Manhasset, L. I.

ROSE RADIO ELECTRIC
369 PLANDOME ROAD
4 - Sales • And • Service - 4
Telephone Manhasset

STRATHMORE SERVICE STATION
Give us a chance to show we appreciate your business.
Northern Blvd. and Shelter Rock Road
CHAS. A. GALVIN, Prop.

Manhasset Tea Room Restaurant
The Ideal Eating Place
Delightful Surroundings
431 Plandome Rd. Phone Man. 2579
KARL LEHMANN, Prop.

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

PORT WASHINGTON

FRED DUELL
PRIME MEAT and Poultry
Pratt's Frozen Foods
Merkel's Pure Products
74 Main St. Phone P. W. 2450

QUEENS VILLAGE

Treadeasy Shoe Sale
for women
4.95 5.95
Regular Price to $9
SOL ROSEMAN
215-19 JAMAICA AVENUE

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If Your Hair Isn't Becoming to You You Should Be Coming to CASPER & JACK'S BEAUTY SALON
3 Items $1.00
Permanents $3.50 up
106-15 Jamaica Avenue
Virginia 7-9635

If in need of an
OIL BURNER
See
JOHN J. JOHNSTON Inc.
111-08 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-0200

SQUIBB DENTAL CREAM
and all other Squibb Toiletry Products
McLEOD'S PHARMACY
Edward Orler, Prop.
108-25 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-8980

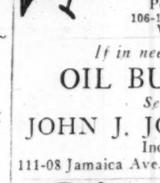
FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

Lovely Flowers
A. Dahmen
115-14 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-9497

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762 8 a. m.-1 p. m. except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787



TEL. R. V. C. 438
THE RUG STORE
New Summer Rugs for indoor as well as outdoor use.
BESSIE WOLFF, Prop.
274 MERRICK RD.

"IT'S A-HUMMER"
HUMMER'S BAKE SHOP
See Baking Done on the Premises
FRONT STREET (opp. Station)
Rockville Centre 1199

Tel. ROCKVILLE CENTRE 4473
The Best Quality Meats and Poultry Sold at
GEORGE'S MARKET
JULIUS ROTH, Mgr.
Free Delivery 275 Sunrise Highway

MAMARONECK

Fuel Oils, Building Materials
Stone, Gravel, Cement
Electric Refrigerators
Washing Machines
R. G. BREWER, Inc.
HARDWARE
161 East Boston Post Road

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2348-W 9-11 a. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
41 EDISON AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

MARIGOLD BEAUTY SHOP
Popular Prices
DU ART PERMANENTS
39 East Third St., cor. of 2nd Ave.
Tel. Oakwood 7899

YOU CAN OWN A
CORONA TYPEWRITER
For as Little as $1.00 per Week
On our deferred payment plan
FRED C. ROSCHER
STATIONER 19 FOURTH AVENUE
Typewriter Ribbons and Carbon Paper for All Machines

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 5655, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BONNIE BROOK TEA ROOM
Jane Koschneck
Luncheon 12-2, Dinner 5:30-8
Sunday Dinner 12-8
59 LOCUST AVE., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
Tel. N. R. 9661

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
36 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

I. B. COHEN
- Hickey-Freeman Clothes
- Bostonian Shoes
- Arrow Shirts
- Stetson Hats

507 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEILSEN'S
ICE CREAM
FINE CANDY
587 North Avenue
Other Stores in Bronxville Port Chester and Scarsdale

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

CLEARANCE SALE

White Shoes
Substantial Reductions
FISHER'S
2991 Third Ave., cor 154th St.
BRONX, N. Y.

Helmedach's
Fordham Sweet Shop
Home Made Ice Cream and Candies
Orders Promptly Delivered
45 West Fordham Road Bronx, N. Y.
Bet. Davidson and Grand Aves.
Telephone FOrdham 4-7942

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818 9-11 a. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MOVING and STORAGE
Local and Long Distance
Est. 1874
L. CURTH & SONS
244-250 Marion St. GLenmore 2-2040
Insured Carriers

VACUUM OUTLET STORES
Factory Guarantee on all Brand New Cleaners—Repair Service
2133 Beverly Road at Flatbush Ave.
BUckminster 4-1237 BUckminster 7-4540
5 Snyder Ave., nr. Brooklyn Edison

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
CARLINO BROS.
7512 Third Avenue Atlantic 5-0537
Fancy Fruits and Fresh Vegetables

Let us
MARFAK
Your Car
Storage, Lubrication, Repairs
PARADE GROUNDS SERVICE
CONEY ISLAND AVENUE AT CATON
Windsor 8-8829

UNDERWOOD DEVILED HAM
makes delicious sandwiches for picnic lunches or cold suppers.
CARL'S DELICATESSEN
544-86TH STREET SH. 8-8677

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn (Continued)

SUMMER CLOTHES BEAUTIFULLY CLEANED or LAUNDERED
Mail Orders attended to
UNIT SYSTEM LAUNDRY CORP.
868 DeKalb Avenue NEvins 8-6400

!Vacation Needs!
Electric Fans
Camp and Beach Chairs
Hardware—Lamps—Locksmiths
MAY & SCHAAF, Inc.
865 Flatbush Ave. BU. 2-7714

Manhattan

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Lackawanna 4-5600 9 a. m.-4:45 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

La Lorraine BEAUTY SALON
2852 Broadway Ca 8-3893
RE 2-5498 Est. 1837

Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers.

Staten Island

MARINERS HARBOR

WEISSGLASS GOLD SEAL
MILK and CREAM — BUTTER and EGGS
2014 FOREST AVE. STATEN ISLAND GIBRALTAR 2-6600
NEVINS STREET BROOKLYN, N. Y.

TOMPKINSVILLE

LEARN TO DRIVE
Cars equipped with Dual Control. Reasonable rates. Telephone Gib. 7-8484.
S. J. DALLAS, *Prop.*
212 Bay St., Tompkinsville, S. I.

NIAGARA FALLS

Figler's
DRY CLEANING
We carry Insurance for your protection against Fire and Theft
We Satisfy Particular People
PHONE 6272 527 ERIE AVE.

At Your Service
Drive in any time to have your battery, oil, or tires checked.
ESSO
GAS TIRES
LUBRICATION
F. J. Coppins & Son
2784 Main Street
Routes 18, 104 and 31

PELHAM

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Chrysanthemum, Potted Plants, Cut Flowers, Corsages
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
PELHAM 3389 211 WOLFS LANE

Tel. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum, Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters.

BURGH & McHUGH
Plumbing and Heating
Sheet Metal Work—Roofing
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673, Res. Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

PORT CHESTER

TAILORED BY GORDON *Palm Beach* FROM THE GENUINE CLOTH
Suits for Business and Sports, in Whites and Colors 15.50
I. GOLDBERG, SON

NORGE
LOW-TEMP
Rollator Refrigeration
More power—more electric cold—more economy
FRANK L. ROCKEY
129-131 No. Main Street

POUGHKEEPSIE

The Wallace Company
"Poughkeepsie's Finest Store"

VAN DYK
H. Witzork-G. Hoag, Owners
Food Specialist in
Fine Poultry, Smoked Meats
Groceries and Dairy Products
366 Main Street Phone 3528-W

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
ARTHUR HANKINSON
South Ave. at Academy St.
On Main Route No. 9 to World's Fair
ESSO MOTOR OIL

SWISS
Cleaners and Dyers
542 Main Street Phone 644
Summer Suits Cleaned
FRESH—CRISP—INVITING

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE (Continued)

Luckey's Mid-Summer
FURNITURE SALE
presents really remarkable savings on all types of furniture and furnishings for every type of home.
LUCKEY PLATT & CO.

B and M Food Market
469 MAIN STREET PHONE 6160
Groceries, Meats, Fruits, Delicatessen
Distributor of S&W FINE FOODS

BROCK'S HABERDASHERY SHOP
31 Market Street
Men's Furnishings
of the Better Kind

Phone Poughkeepsie 3313
Marino's
Where Art Is Performed
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING and Complete Beauty Service
26 Academy Street

FLEMING'S
Mid-Summer Clearance
FEATURING
Men's Furnishings
and
Summer Sportswear
Cor. Cannon and Liberty Streets

ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Gen. 4311 9 a. m.-9 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 N. Main St., Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Mellow Homogenized Milk with its curd softness and even distribution of cream is widely used by people who prefer milk in its natural sweet flavored state.
Pittsford 56 Phones Monroe 6616

Visit Us at Our New Address
ELDER'S MARKET
We Appreciate Your Patronage Ships
Meats Groceries Fruits Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
644 MONROE AVENUE

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
73 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
Low Spring Prices
'blue coal'—COKE
OIL
170 LYELL AVE. MAIN 18

COAL
Famous, Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen 6161

"Rochester's First Cleaners"
Established 1822
Leary's
Cleaners & Dyers Inc.

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

1939 OUR 20TH YEAR
Beck
CLEANERS—DYERS—FURRIERS
Quality plus Dependability
Call Monroe 8484

Projansky
FURRIER
Tailor to Gentlewomen and Ready to Wear Clothes
30 EAST AVENUE

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Avenue Glenwood 144
SEALTEST RADIO PROGRAMS
N. B. C. Red Network
8:30-9:45 P. M. (E. S. T.)
Monday through Friday

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Ave. S at Court
Call or Write

Coal, Fuel Oil COKE
Frank K. Young
662 Monroe Avenue

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

AIR CONDITIONED
"TOP-ICER"
COAL • ICE • COKE
ROCHESTER ICE
And Cold Storage Utilities, Inc.
• 55 CANTERBURY RD.

Edith Ellis OF ROCHESTER
Recommended by
DUNCAN HINES'
Adventures in Good Eating
Closed Sundays during July and August

RYE

Real Estate and Insurance
Sales—Rentals Fire—Automobile
SUZANNE GEDNEY
19 Purchase St. Phone Rye 671

SCARSDALE

PLUMBING • HEATING AIR CONDITIONING
Attic Ventilation for Cool Summers
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

G-W-MERRELL
HARDWARE
Frigidaire and G. E. Refrigerators, Easy Washing Machines, Gas and Electric Ranges, Vacuum Cleaners
11 SPENCER PLACE

Harwood Secretarial Service
Mimeographing—Public Stenographer
Notary Public
ARLENE C. SEIBERT
Harwood Bldg., Tel. Scars. 6079
Room 414 Fourth Floor

MARGARET TITCOMB
Clothes for Town and Country
MID-SUMMER SALE
16 Chase Road Scarsdale 3742

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
6 Chase Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones Scars. 3900—W P. 8866

SCHENECTADY

Barneys
HOME FURNISHINGS
and all the little items that make a home complete and livable and a full assortment of the newest kitchenware.
PHONE 4-4811

BOOKS — TOYS — GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

PRATT & LAMBERT EXTERIOR PRIMER
Makes Finish Coats Cover Better and Last Longer
FREEMAN & SON, Inc.
18-20 Erie Blvd. and 124 Wall St.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

SYRACUSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 4-5475 daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Manly Manners

Did You Ever Wonder

How Soap Is Made?

Soap is essentially a union between an alkali and a fat or oil. The alkalis used are soda for hard soap, and potash for soft soap. The fats and oils used in soapmaking are obtained chiefly from tallow (beef or mutton), lard, and fish oil, and from palm, olive, coconut, and other vegetable oils.

In the early days soapmaking was the housewife's job. When soap was made at home, alkali was obtained by washing the ashes of wood fires to get potassium salts from them. For fat, boiled down scraps of meat fat or "cracklings" (the part of hog fat that is left after the lard has been removed), were used. The fat and the alkali were mixed in a kettle and boiled until they saponified, or turned to soap.

These ingredients made soft soap. To make the soap hard, the finished soap was treated with brine, which displaced the potassium salt with sodium. House-

wives also made hard soap directly by using lye with their cracklings, instead of potassium salts.

Commercial soapmaking is merely the domestic process on a large scale. "Kettles" are used which may hold as much as 1,000,000 pounds of fat and alkali!

Castile soap is made of olive oil and soda. The transparent types of bath soap are made by dissolving the dried soap in alcohol and then allowing the alcohol to evaporate. Soap for use at sea, which will lather in salt water, is usually made from coconut oil and lye.

Shaving creams are not like cake soaps. They are not boiled in the process of manufacture. Instead, pure lard mixed with caustic potash is beaten or whipped thoroughly at ordinary temperatures. —W. P. Keasbey.

Parliamentary Practice

Proposal by Chairman

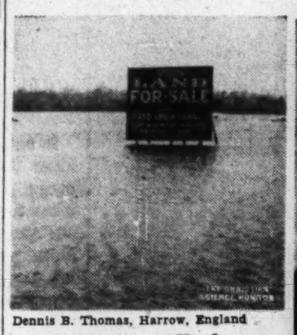
Question: May a chairman present an amendment to the bylaws without vacating the chair? Our bylaws provide that an amendment to the bylaws shall be presented at a regular meeting and that a copy be mailed to each member before the next regular meeting or a special meeting called for the purpose of acting on the proposed amendment. At our last semiannual meeting, the chairman presented an amendment to the bylaws and did not vacate the chair. Is this permissible? Should the notice as required in the bylaws be sent?

Answer: If there was no objection at the time, the action, though irregular, may be said to have been permitted by general consent. Hence the notice should be sent out. Good parliamentary procedure requires that a presiding officer leave the chair when (1) he wishes to take part in debate, or (2) when he is involved in the matter under consideration so that the assembly may not have confidence in his decisions, or (3) when he is required to make a report that will require action by the assembly. Common practice in many organizations allows the chairman, while in the chair, to present the recommendations of the board when he is a member of the board, notwithstanding item (3) above.

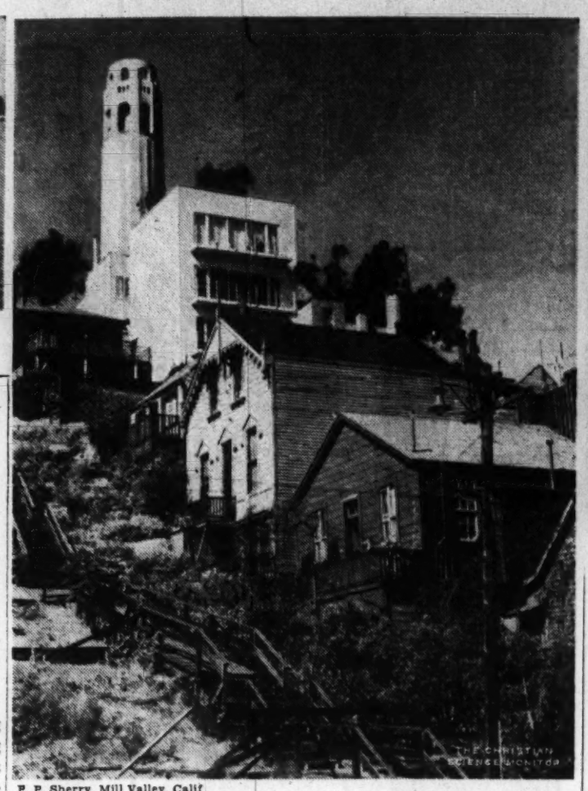
It should require a motion, duly seconded, to adopt the recommendation to place it before the meeting. If in this case, however, the chairman were acting for himself as a member of the assembly in presenting the amendment, he should have vacated the chair, as indicated in item (2) above. It is doubtful even if so important a matter should be presented by the chairman even while not in the chair, as he thereby takes a stand in favor of the proposal.

A further consideration in this situation is that a proposal to amend the bylaws, if given in writing, should have two signatures, since it is virtually a motion that the amendment be adopted.

Here and There With Members of the Monitor Camera Club



Dennis B. Thomas, Harrow, England
Sign on lake at Hendon, Middlesex, Eng.



F. P. Sherry, Mill Valley, Calif.
San Francisco's famous Telegraph Hill, featuring the Coit Memorial Tower, and one of the many modern apartment buildings contrasted with earlier types of cottages

Mrs. Muriel Morrell, Sussex, Eng.
Where the Jordan flows into the Sea of Galilee

Daily Anecdote

Wise Counsel

Sir Isaac Newton, the celebrated scientist, was not only a diligent student of the ways of nature but of the ways of man as well, and out of his study of the latter subject was able to give his friends much wise counsel. To a young friend embarking upon a distant journey, Newton once counseled:

"It is the designe of travellers to learne, not to teach. . . . If you bee affronted, it is better in a forraine country to pass it by in silence, and with a jest. . . . Your credit's ne'er the worse when you return into England, or come into other company that have not heard of the quarrell. But, in the second case, you may beare marks of the quarrell while you live, if you outlive it at all. . . . Such excuses as these—'He provok't mee so much I could not forbear'—may pass among friends, yet amongst strangers they are insignificant, and only argue a traveller's weaknesse."

A Verse for Today . . .

And he said, My presence shall go with thee, and I will give thee rest.
—Ex. 33:14.

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: Due to the ingenuity for which the American breed has long been famed, it is possible to make virtually anything out of cotton but money.

San Francisco Chronicle: They think now that Roosevelt will become an editor when he lays down the political reins. A ringing veto message with each rejection slip would be new.

Daily Quotation

IN all lands, and through all human story,
The path of duty is the way to glory.
—TENNYSON

In Lighter Vein

Courage

"I often think women are more courageous than men."

"Yes; where would you find a man brave enough to stop in the middle of the street, pull out a mirror, and check up on his appearance before a crowd?"

Worse Than Ever

While walking over the golf course two youths became interested in the antics of a player. Not knowing anything of the game they were highly amused at his frantic efforts to release his ball, which was bunkered not far from the green.

After numerous vain attempts, two broken clubs, the miracle happened. A wonderful shot carried the ball straight onto the green, and into the hole.

The two youths stood gaping at each other until finally one said, "I say, Bill, he's going to have a rough time now."—Tit-Bits.

For Leisure Reference

"Why the camera on the hood of your car?"

"Oh, that's a movie machine. You see, I go too fast to look at the scenery."—Grit.

Important

A lady had advertised for a girl for general housework and was showing the applicant over the house. She had been very liberal in her promises of privileges—afternoons off, evenings off, and so on—and it looked as though the two were about to come to some agreement, when the girl suddenly asked: "Do you do your own stretchin'?"

"Do we do our own what?" asked the puzzled mistress.

"Stretchin'," repeated the new girl.

"I don't understand."

"Stretchin'," repeated the girl a second time. "Do you put all the food on the table at dinner and stretch for it, or do I have to shuffle it around?"—Wall Street Journal.

Bible Facts

Former Fertility of The Dead Sea Region

Genesis 13:10 informs us that when Lot decided to settle down in the vicinity of the Dead Sea, that region was "well watered everywhere" and so fertile that it was known as "the garden of the LORD." Before long, however, the cities of the plain were destroyed, and the shores of the Dead Sea became barren and sterile (as indeed they still are). So runs the Biblical account.

As recently as 1928, however, some authorities were inclined to dispute the statement of Genesis as to the original fertility of the lower Jordan Valley. Now, however, Dr. W. F. Albright asserts, as a result of his researches and excavations in the neighborhood, that the Biblical tradition suggesting that the site of the cities of the plain "was exceedingly fruitful and well peopled" when the Hebrews first entered Canaan, "but that it was shortly afterwards abandoned, is absolutely in accord with the archaeological facts" ("The Bible in the Light of Archaeology": p. 133; cf. Marsto: "New Bible Evidence": p. 103).

Experiment With Freezing

Experimentation to determine to what extent spoilage organisms can live in foods, revealed that the degree of coldness to which food was frozen did not greatly influence the destruction of bacteria. Two degrees below zero was found to be the ideal temperature.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Kind Axes in Bad Axe

(Huron County Tribune)

Bad Axe, Mich.

Forces of progress were stayed by instincts of kindness in Bad Axe recently.

Workmen of the Detroit Edison Company had cut down a tree on Heisterman Street beside the State Savings Bank Building and were preparing to cut down another when a tiny nest was noticed in this tree.

The little nest was that of a humming bird. There were several eggs in the nest which the little winged creature is hatching.

When the nest was discovered, the need of cutting down the tree was deemed unnecessary for the present. The little home will not be disturbed.

Unaware of the interest it has aroused, the minute bird will hatch out its brood, raise them and finally leave in the autumn.

Then and not until then will the tree be cut down. The nest is safe for the summer.

Thus, a small bird was the innocent cause of staying improvements for several months.

Odds and Ends

Phosphorescent Diners

Sardines, anchovies, smelts, and mackerel are "surface feeders." They dine at night and light up the water with a white glow which looks like patches of silver.

A Traveling President

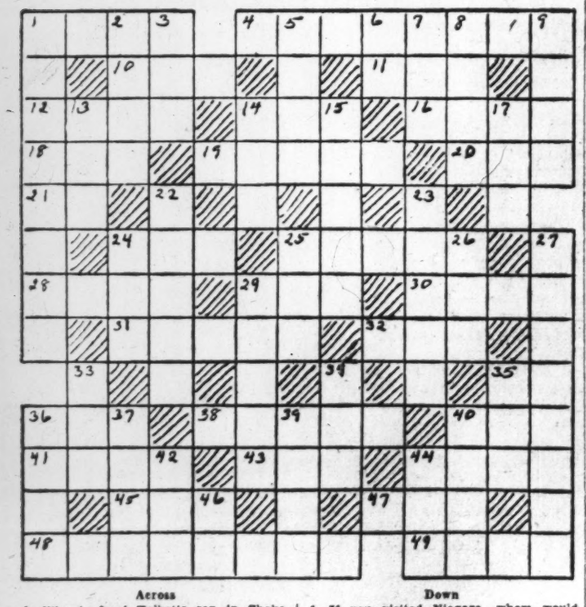
The comings and goings of Franklin D. Roosevelt by land and sea are matters of record which show that since he became President six years ago, he has traveled close to 150,000 miles—a distance sufficient to encircle the globe six times.

All in the Family

Antelopes are not all the same size. The eland of Africa is one of the largest, weighing sometimes as much as 1500 pounds and standing as high as 6 feet. The smallest one in the world is also found in Africa. It is the dik-dik which is about the size of a rabbit.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who is Lord Talbot's son in Shakespeare's "Henry VI"?
4—Who was thirteenth king of Judah?
10—What bird breeds in colder parts of Northern Hemisphere?
11—What is John Falstaff's title in opera "Falstaff"?
12—Who planned city of Philadelphia?
14—What was used anciently for holding lots to be drawn?
16—What "is fairest when 't is budding new"?
18—Who was son of Bela?
19—What is an antonym of "intricate"?
20—Male nilgai is what?
21—Khere is Cape Canso (abbr.)?
24—What is tube or quill upon which silk is wound?
25—What village was north of Jerusalem?
28—What was one of various names of Mount Hermon?
29—What do you call any tribunal?
30—_____ Wales is a city of Florida.
31—Who wrote "The Invisible Man"?
32—What is a thickness or layer of cloth?
35—Symbol for tin is what?
36—What term is used for small cushion used in knitting?
38—What do you call player not belonging to regular nine, eleven, crew, etc.?
40—Laurel tree is what?
41—What is any of several fish-eating diving birds?
43—What is a set or collection of implements used in an occupation?
44—What are those whose religion is Judaism?
45—Who was chief god of Babylon?
47—Who was father of Rephaiah?
48—Who wrote "Barbara Frietchie?"
49—What is an antonym of "loss?"

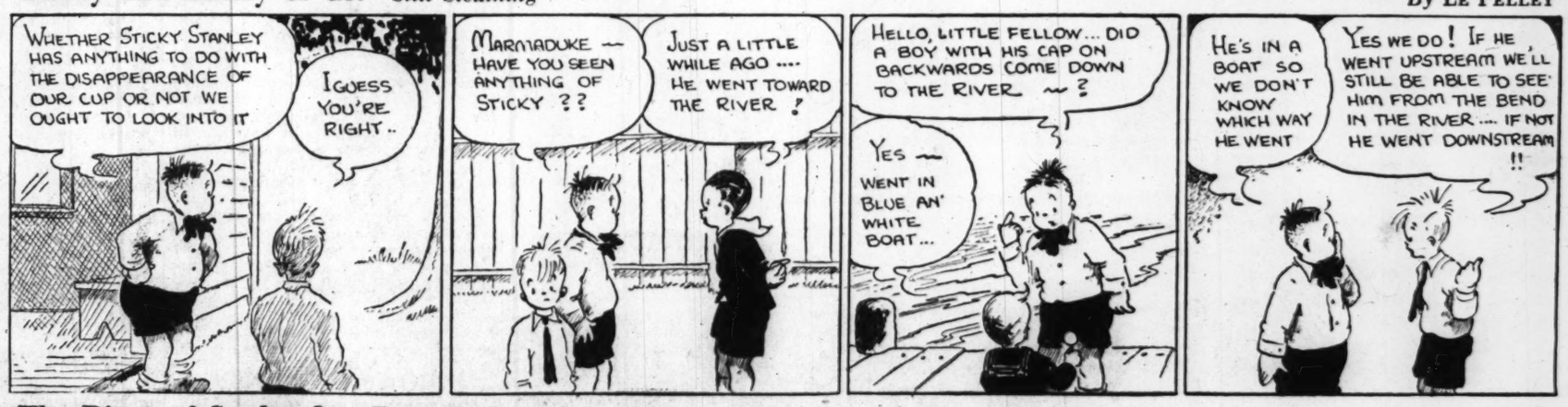
Down

1—If you visited Niagara, whom would you see?
2—What measure is used in measuring height of horses?
3—Joshua was son of whom?
5—Who was a famous scribe and priest?
6—What is a plural ending?
7—What is a place mentioned in Amos 9:7?
8—What was name of a city of Naphtali?
9—What is that part of tool next the tang or handle?
13—Bitter vetch is what?
14—What is a fortified manufacturing and commercial city of Germany?
15—What was surname of Simeon?
17—How many chapters in Book of Galatians?
22—What is a fine white flour, used by bakers for sprinkling dough, pans, etc.?
23—Young mare is what?
24—What animal was traded for beans which became famous beanstalk?
25—Aeriform fluid is what?
26—In what month was Niccolo Machiavelli born?
27—Who wrote "In Memoriam"?
29—What is name of a sea between Europe and Asia?
33—What is a river called in Spain?
34—Rude house is what?
35—What implement is used by carpenters?
36—What is a rabbet or grooving plane?
37—What is name of a desert of central Asia?
39—Step of a ladder is called what?
40—Who was a king of Sodom?
42—What is used for catching butterflies?
44—Pitcher or ewer is what?
46—Lieutenant (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Still Sleuthing*

By LE PELLEY


WHETHER STICKY STANLEY HAS ANYTHING TO DO WITH THE DISAPPEARANCE OF OUR CUP OR NOT WE OUGHT TO LOOK INTO IT
I GUESS YOU'RE RIGHT..
MARMADUKE — HAVE YOU SEEN ANYTHING OF STICKY ??
JUST A LITTLE WHILE AGO .... HE WENT TOWARD THE RIVER !
HELLO, LITTLE FELLOW... DID A BOY WITH HIS CAP ON BACKWARDS COME DOWN TO THE RIVER ~ ?
YES — WENT IN BLUE AN' WHITE BOAT...
HE'S IN A BOAT SO WE DON'T KNOW WHICH WAY HE WENT
YES WE DO! IF HE WENT UPSTREAM WE'LL STILL BE ABLE TO SEE HIM FROM THE BEND IN THE RIVER .... IF NOT HE WENT DOWNSTREAM !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Well! Here We Are!*

"Everyone seems to be going to the Fair," said the Boss-
"Hm-m-" I wagged, "I don't believe I ever saw so many people walking!"
Nor a stranger place when we finally arrived!
!
WOW!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Dude Ranch Pays a Dividend*

By THE HAGERS

"NOW THAT IT'S QUIET HERE ONCE MORE," I QUACKED, "I'M LONGING TO EXPLORE.
THIS BIT OF LAND WITH WOODS AND LAKES IS SELDOM VISITED BY DRAKES."
MY AUNT MATILDA DIDN'T QUACK. SHE LEFT THE ROOM, BUT CAME RIGHT BACK.
"YOUR SHARE OF OUR RANCH PARTNERSHIP, TAKE, WADDLES, AND FINANCE YOUR TRIP."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"*

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

War of Impoverishment

A striking feature of the state of armed peace in which Europe now finds itself is the bloodless war of impoverishment that is proceeding between the opposed groups of powers. It is obvious to the least skilled economist that the present all-around crushing burden of armaments acts as a general brake on the standard of living.

The burden is greatest and most obvious in the totalitarian states which have made the greatest effort to achieve a state of complete militarization and which are far poorer than the democracies in raw materials produced within their own customs frontiers. It was Field Marshal Hermann Göring, who, a few years ago, announced with characteristic bluntness that the Germans preferred cannon to butter. And there are theoreticians in all the expansionist states, in Germany, Italy and Japan, who maintain that the way to a permanent supply of "butter," in the sense of raw materials and other economic benefits, is through a heavy initial investment in cannon.

Especially since last March, totalitarian action has evoked counter-action on the part of states which feel themselves directly or indirectly threatened by forceful changes in existing frontier lines. And the same process of impoverishment, although as yet in much milder form, is making itself felt in Great Britain and in France. In the latter country, to give only a single concrete illustration, about half of the sum of fifteen billion francs which has been appropriated for supplementary military expenses has been raised by means of a general sales tax, which, of course, hits every purchaser and automatically causes deprivations.

Other things being equal, this war of impoverishment would certainly end in defeat for the totalitarian states because the democracies are richer and possess greater reserves. But other things are not equal. The Nazi and Fascist leaders believe that their peoples can be brought to endure far greater hardships than Englishmen or Frenchmen. The authoritarian states have highly developed systems of propaganda. Moreover it is not expedient to grumble too loudly under authoritarian regimes. They hope to demoralize the democracies through the losses and deprivations which are associated with a long period of uncertainty and of intensive armament.

It is the counter-hope of many publicists in Great Britain and France that the dictatorships will have exacted so many deprivations in preparing for war that they will be unable to wage it effectively. These are the opposing calculations. But millions are praying that the nations will come to their senses before either plan is realized.

Fish and Chips

Salisbury is to be congratulated on the outcome of a dispute over the recent election of its "fish-and-chip" Mayor. Let those who have groaned over middle-class English snobbery take heart. Perhaps a monarch's example in sitting down happily to a repast of the humble American equivalent of fish-and-chips — the "hot dog" — has helped to reduce the force of opprobrium usually attached to the factory worker's midday staple.

Food snobbery is hard to comprehend. Just why it should be considered more refined to dine on cheap tinned salmon, for example, or on bread—bread—bread—as some of the poorer families of Great Britain do, than on fresh, well-cooked fish and hot potatoes, is something of a puzzle. Raw oysters, which to some humble palates, are much less appetizing than hot, cooked haddock, are considered food for the gourmet.

Councilor Courtney might have been an oyster merchant (not the wheelbarrow kind, of course) with a plate-glass front to his shop, and possibly a thriving wholesale trade; he might have made millions of pounds out of whisky, and incidentally wrecked thousands of homes, and been unquestionably acceptable for a Cabinet post. But a Mayor who cooked and sold fish-and-chips was just a little hard for some Salisbury people to take. They went so far as to insist that the practice of electing the Senior Councilor, to which office Mr. Courtney had attained, be set aside, and a "fit and proper" person be elected each year by a sub-committee.

It is to the outstanding credit of Council, meeting in solemn conclave, under the new ruling, that it unanimously elected Councilor Courtney, who admits that he will have to get up earlier in the morning, to chip the potatoes and fillet the fish, before he sets off for the mayoral office, but who promises, even if he makes mistakes, to "keep on improving."

Whittling the Lending

President Roosevelt clearly is about as anxious to have Congress adjourn as members of the legislative branch are to get away. That he should be willing to accede to a compromise on his $3,860,000,000 spending-lending program on the heels of having acknowledged the impossibility of obtaining a revised neutrality law is evidence of a conciliatory mood rare in the Chief Executive.

It may be questioned, nevertheless, whether even the concessions made in the amendments by Senator Alben W. Barkley, majority floor leader, represent all the cuts that will have to be made in the program in order to obtain passage of the remnant. Dropping off $400,000,000 of the proposed foreign loans ten days ago left the total still a large one.

The newer changes do not reduce the amounts to be authorized, though it is probable that fewer of the proposed $750,000,000 worth of toll roads might be built if Government officers could not make arrests in enforcement of the tolls, and it is very likely that much less than the proposed $500,000,000 worth of railroad equipment will be ordered under the sensible provision that it shall be built only on contract with, and according to the specifications of, the road that is going to use it. There is still a great deal of room for scrutiny of the amounts proposed to be authorized in the program.

Iona

It is intended that before long the small, silver-sanded island of Iona, off the western coast of Scotland, shall resume its ancient historic uses as a place of Christian study, teaching, and preaching. The Church of Scotland is developing a scheme to train young ministers and laymen for work in town parishes and on the new housing estates by providing them with a three months' course of instruction on Iona.

No more fitting place could be chosen for such a purpose. Iona is a refuge of undisturbed seclusion and idyllic calm, where the sun gilds a solitary hill rising out of clear shining sands. It is not more than a few square miles in area, but it is a repository of ancient fame. It is the last dwelling-place of many Scottish kings, including Shakespeare's Macbeth; and it was the ground in which the seed of English Christianity took root and grew, thirteen hundred years ago.

Employers' Rights, Too

They are doing it "in the interests of the public welfare and unemployment relief"—so say the persons who are now trying to revive the opposition to working wives which was defeated in Massachusetts recently. They do not supply the specific advantages to the public. To the contention, for example, of Representative Thomas J. Hannon of Dorchester, that "in the public welfare some regulation and restriction should be adopted to control and bar the hiring of women whose husbands are able to support them," Representative Adolph Johnson of Brockton retorts that "it is not in the interests of the public good to employ people simply because they are single and in need of support."

Certainly no just individual is going to approve discrimination against women or against any other class of society. Enough has perhaps been said about the economic fallacy of basing employment on the applicant's financial condition. Thinking people realize that it would be only fair, if the need of the applicant were made the first consideration, to bar from employment men with private incomes, as well as women with husbands.

Are the contestants overlooking entirely another group whose rights are in jeopardy? This is not only a battle over the rights of women but also over the rights of employers. Are businessmen willing to accept legislation which would deprive them of the right to hire the workers of their own choosing? It has for long been the accepted practice in the democracies of the world for an employer to consider an applicant for a job on the basis of experience and qualification and to make his selection in accordance with his own concept of what is beneficial to his particular business. Restrictions placed on married women in the labor exchange are automatically restrictions upon employers.

Wage-Hour Law Kinks

Congress apparently has been tied in knots from the beginning of the current session over the subject of amending the Fair Labor Standards Act, popularly known as the wage-and-hour law. President Roosevelt's announcement in effect that he would veto the proposed Barden amendments to the Act if passed throws another kink into the skein.

These amendments, sponsored by a Representative from North Carolina and backed by a lobby of farm organizations, would exempt from the 25-cent minimum wage that large class of workers engaged in processing agricultural products, such as packing or canning fruits and vegetables or making butter and cheese. Mr. Roosevelt very accurately pointed out that this would lift the protection of the Act from hundreds of thousands of the most exploited and most poorly paid workers in the American industrial system today. If the wage-and-hour law were not to apply to them it would scarcely be worth the paper it is printed on.

The disparity between farm wages and industrial wages is already well known. Farm labor has been exempted from the Fair Labor Standards Act from the first. The Monitor has questioned whether a flat, inelastic minimum frozen into statute law for all industries alike can be as satisfactory as would be a system of arriving at suitable standards industry by industry and region by region. But if the present minimum is to stand for industrial occupations, certainly neither the automobile assembly line nor the oft-sweated garment industry is more industrialized than a modern canning or fruit packing plant.

After a year or two more of experience with the Fair Labor Standards Act there might be value in a fundamental re-examination of its methods. But the kind of revision which would result if its opponents today could have their way would simply amount to making mince-meat of it by exceptions. Elmer F. Andrews, administrator of the Act, proposed at the outset of this session some sensible modifications, one of which would have exempted persons receiving more than $200 a month. If amendment is to go far beyond that point the statute would better stand as it is for this year.

The Bookshelf

Fighting for Trieste

"At the end of May, 1916, my brigade, consisting of the three hundred and ninety-ninth and four hundredth regiments, was on the Carso. We had been fighting on this front ever since the beginning of the war, and we were heartily sick of it. Every inch of ground reminded us of some engagement or of the grave of a fallen comrade. Over and over again we had captured trenches from the enemy, but the situation remained just the same. There were always more to be taken. Trieste seemed still as far away as ever, lying as though weary in the summer heat, between us and the sea."

Trieste—Italian eyes looked toward that port hungrily in 1916, as German eyes do now. When the Reichsführer Hitler completed his Austrian coup not only Chancellor Schuschnigg but Premier Mussolini had to enter that fait accompli in his diplomatic ledger in red ink, for the new Drang nach Osten had already carried German might within sixty miles of Trieste.

* * *

After the World War Italy acquired Trieste. Today there is talk of Germany's leasing that port from Italy. Trieste and the Adriatic were among Italy's reasons for joining the Allies in 1915. A German triumph then seemed intolerable to Italy because it might have established German power on the Adriatic, whither German ambitions had been pressing against Italian interests for a thousand years.

Emilio Lussu, a participant in Italy's military resistance to this pressure, has written down the memories of a soldier to whom Trieste must have been an historic symbol. In SARDINIAN BRIGADE, translated from the Italian by Marion Rawson (New York: Knopf. $2.50), he records the bravery and despair which are the fighter's lot in war. He was a captain; he was conscious of men as well as of maps. The generals come out rather badly in his descriptions of their strategy, their personal and professional pride. But so do some of the lesser officers. This is a story of war, so sanity is not conspicuous for its abundance.

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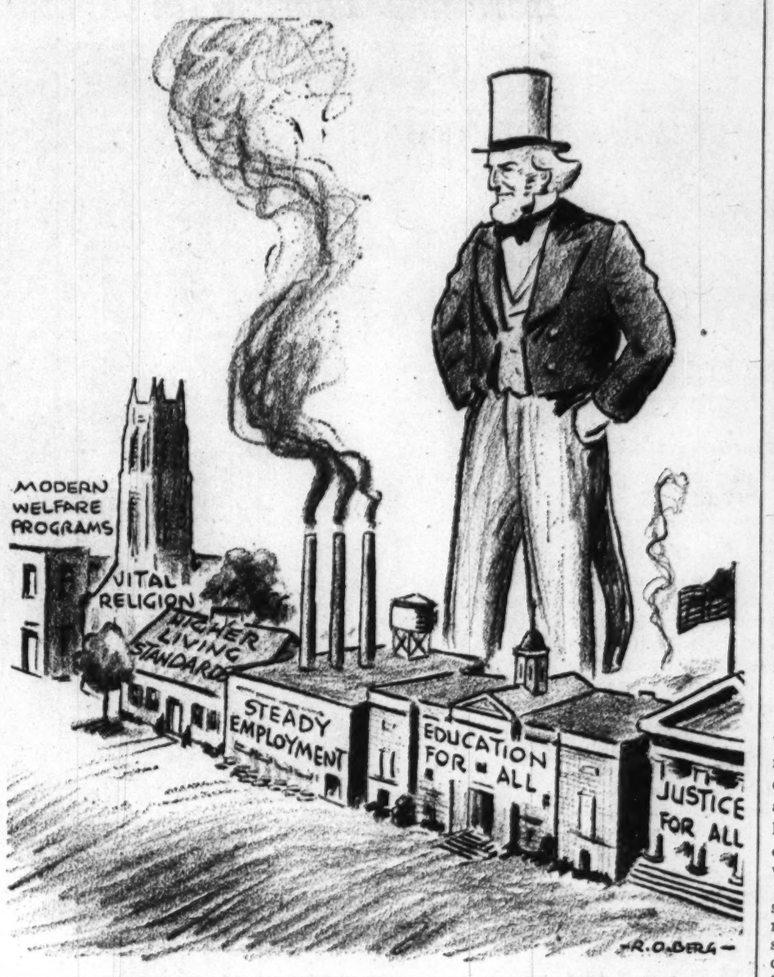
Yet there was sanity and humanity in the relationships among the men and some of their officers, and this aspect of the Sardinian brigade's experience is properly recorded by the author. There was courage in the face of their enemy's fire, and there was courage in the face of arrogant authority within their own military organization—and the latter kind seems quite as important as the former in this story, which is really all tragedy, since even the good qualities it records were wasted on that supreme futility which some men even today attempt to glorify. C. W. M.

First Line of Defense



North . . South . . East . . West

Putting Theory Into Practice

By Frank L. Perrin

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

Politically, and in some respects economically, the sovereign State of Nebraska has separated herself from the groups of pressure states, or pressure groups, and is today maintaining a commendable degree of old-time individuality and independence. This has been possible because of two things. In the first place, because of the less unfavorable climatic conditions which prevailed during the past few years and a wider diversification of crops and related industries, the plight of her people is better than that of those in neighboring or adjoining areas. In the second place the governing state officials and the Legislature have refused to accept the too prevalent theory that what can be gained by borrowing or through the benefactions or largess of a Federal dispensing agency is not clear gain or substantially helpful.

Now that sounds almost like political heresy in these days of prevailing economic distress, a yielding to the belief in helplessness and dependency, and the dulcet reassurance that all who will may enjoy a "more abundant life." More than this, Nebraska has a Democratic Governor now serving his third successive term of two years, a theoretically non-partisan Legislative body, unicameral by the way, one Democratic United States Senator, and one, the veteran George W. Norris, flying the flag of an Independent. Just now if one cares to apply the ordinarily accepted rules defining independence, it will be discovered that Senator Burke is actually more politically independent than Mr. Norris. It is because of this that a political back-fire has been set around the Burke camp by order of the High Command in Washington. This blaze, now in its incipiency, is being fed by pressure groups in the home State, and even now threatens his defeat—when he seeks re-election next year.

But the Republicans in Nebraska, of whom there are still quite a large number, prefer the independence of the Burke variety to that of the questionable Norris brand. It is intimated that rather than see Senator Burke defeated by his own party the Republicans will join in the primary election to insure his candidacy in November, 1940.

Now it might be taken for granted that all the good people of Nebraska would look upon Senator Norris as a benefactor. He has induced their neighbors, under the sponsorship of the New Deal, to supply several millions of borrowed money to be used in building hydroelectric and irrigation dams at strategic points along Nebraska's rivers. But these projects cannot impound waters where there are none. Neither can they produce a flew of electric energy without the power to generate it. There has been the dream of linking up th three widely separated units, the theory being that when one or two failed to function, the third would step in and shoulder the load. At present, although the projects are here, there is no appreciable load. The initial cost of distributing and delivering the power, once it is available at the source, to the widely scattered towns and cities, and to the distant farms, ranches, and factories, is too great to be assumed until delivery can be assured. So now many who once applauded the good, gray Senator for his thoughtfulness of them and his generosity with other people's money, are inclined to believe that a grievous blunder has been made.

With the final adjournment of the second biennial session of Nebraska's single-house, or unicameral Legislature, the people here, or many of them at least, believe this unique experiment is a success. The legislators, as has been said, are elected on a non-partisan or non-political ticket. They are all known officially as Senators, and that helps some. Their sessions are presided over by the Lieutenant Governor, and procedure is outlined by a legislative committee advised, at least theoretically, by the Governor. Party lines are not obliterated in the Legislature, but they seem not to be sharply drawn.

There is prevalent a belief that as a people, as States, and as a Nation we have suffered from and been afflicted by too many laws. In Nebraska, a large State, forty-three men are doing the legislative job which demands the willing but sometimes incapable services of one hundred or two hundred amateur statesmen in other commonwealths. In bi-cameral bodies every Senator and every Assemblyman must return to his constituents with a record of some new law passed at his behest, or some old law amended or revised at his insistence. It all leaves too much to guesswork, or to the patience and wisdom of the courts. We may all profit by keeping an eye on Nebraska.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Equality Before the Law" and Public Defense

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A most significant step forward, in the proposed nation-wide public defender plan, to provide competent and paid counsel for accused poor persons—under our law, presumably innocent until proved guilty—is seen in the 1939 printed report of the American Bar Association's Committee on Jurisprudence and Law Reform, in the annual meeting in San Francisco.

The first important resolution contained therein is:

"Resolved, That the Association approves in principle the establishment of a system of public defenders in the federal courts."

Such recommendation, although limited in scope to the federal courts, presages a vital change in the attitude of the organized bar toward the entire problem of justice to the poor in our criminal courts—both Federal and State. It indicates clearly that a proper defense and a fair trial must come through law—and not by favor, charity, or volunteer unpaid counsel—having no definite duty or responsibility to defend the accused.

"Equality before the law" must mean exactly that. Discrimination between the rich and the poor, through the present vicious assigned and unpaid counsel system or through volunteer unpaid counsel, must be supplanted by public defense. A real democracy of justice is needed. Public Defenders are now sanctioned by logic, efficiency and economy, in many American communities. They have amply proved their worth. Nothing can stop their onward march to national recognition.

MAYER C. GOLDMAN,
Chairman of Public Defender Committees, New York State Bar Association, and New York City Chapter National Lawyers Guild, New York.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books wisely.—Ruskin.

Belief and Unbelief

The most singular and deepest themes in the History of the Universe and Mankind, to which all the rest are subordinate, are those in which there is a conflict between Belief and Unbelief, and all epochs, wherein Belief prevails, under what form it will, are splendid, heart-elevating and fruitful. All epochs, on the contrary, when Unbelief, in what form soever, maintains its sorry victory, should they even for a moment glitter with a sham splendor, vanish from the eyes of posterity, because no one chooses to burden himself with the study of the unfruitful. GOETHE, 1749-1832

The Wide Horizon

Profit Sharing For Hollywood

By Frank Daugherty

A unit system of production designed to allow those chiefly responsible for a successful picture to share in the profits of that picture is slowly but surely evolving in Hollywood. Directors are the chief beneficiaries of this change of status at present, but stars and writers may eventually be drawn into similar arrangements.

Thus directors who have taken on additional duties as producers of their own pictures, such as Capra, Leo McCarey, De Mille, La Cava, Ruggles, Harold Lloyd, Frank Lloyd, William Wellman, Joe Pasternak, William Howard, and so on, now receive a percentage of the gross returns on those pictures. This works also to the advantage of a studio hiring any one of these director-producers. The usual flat sum asked by one of these men would probably be between one hundred and two hundred thousand dollars a picture. But if they agree to do the picture on a percentage basis, they do not receive more than a quarter of the flat rate to which they have been accustomed. If the picture is a great success they make a great deal more than usual. If it flops, they lose heavily.

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The element of gamble for men such as these, however, is relatively small. All have made successful pictures for years. The percentage of poor pictures made by them—or at least of poor box office pictures—is negligible. Even if the pictures are only a moderate success, they make as much as they would have made at flat salary.

The chief benefit of the arrangement, it seems to me, will be to establish better relations between the big directors, writers, stars, and producers. The latter group has come in for heavy censure when "hit" pictures for which they were only incidentally responsible made millions of dollars, and the director or player or writer whose work was the basis of the success received his salary and nothing more. One of the greatest of the war pictures, for example, made six or seven million dollars for the studio which produced it. The director of that picture, who had undoubtedly been responsible for its excellence, received a bonus of $25,000. This may seem a great deal at first, but hardly so in comparison with what the producer of the picture in question made from it.

Recently, there have been several hit pictures which have made from $2,000,000 to $8,000,000 each, and these have brought to a focus again the old questions as to who is responsible and among whom the profits should be shared. A cartoon film, for example, employs several hundred persons in its making. These people receive very small wages, but without them the successful cartoon could not be made. Should they not, they ask, be allowed to share somewhat in the profits of the picture which could not have been made at all without them?

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Writers have long asked for the status of playwrights—that is, to receive royalties on the pictures they write instead of salary. Producers, thinking of their heavy overhead, and the great risk involved in launching a big picture, to which the amount risked on a stage production seems very small by comparison, have heretofore refused any such arrangement except in very rare instance.

There will shortly be a change. This will partly be due to the attitude of certain New York playwrights, who refuse to release their plays for picture production under any other arrangement, partly to the fact that several writers have lately shifted over into production, agreeing to risk their large salaries in the venture. It probably is safe to assume that just about any first class writer now working in Hollywood would welcome the opportunity to work on this basis. Directors and players also are reported to have indicated that they would welcome the new status. Not all this can be brought to pass at once; but enough of a beginning has been made to make certain further development along this line if what has already been done proves successful.

Flower on the Thorn

Flower of the hawthorn, red and white—
It was here, at the moor's edge,
The road ran down like treacle,
Brown and wet and slippery with clay,
Ran to the shore of the Yellow Beck.
It was here in the spring, in the pale green light,
That we played at the Wars of the Roses—
Flower of the hawthorn, red and white.

Flower of the hawthorn—they were fair,
The lads with bright faces
And Eton jackets and little round caps.
There were never enough to play cricket
On a holiday; and they had lost the ball
In the dizzy waters of the Yellow Beck.
So they fetched their toy swords.
Under the hawthorn they were fair.

Flower of the hawthorn—even then,
When war was real and no longer play,
Still you dripped petals into the running Beck,
And snowed your little drifts along the wall,
But fathers went away in uniform
And gleaming buttons and thick, noisy boots.
The young lads, full of envy, watched them go.
The young lads sighed and wished that they were men.

Flower of the hawthorn, red and white—
They have dug bomb-proof shelters in your shade,
Close to the Beck where once they played
Where now their sons lose cricket balls,
Under the bridge, not hearing the low cry:
"Let not them too, O Lord, be fatherless.
Give this world light!"—
Flower of the hawthorn, red and white.

PEARL STRACHAN